

INSIDE: After the summit, Reagan's rough passage

Maclean's

MAY 20, 1985

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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MARIJKE

Bringing Up BABIES

The Yuppie
generation takes
on parenthood

Day care or
home care:
a heated debate

The booming
business in
expensive
playthings



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

MAY 26, 1995 VOL. 91 NO. 20

COVER

Bringing up babies

The raising of babies has become an intensely serious affair. Never before has so much public attention focused on nurturing infants—on issues ranging from diaper rash to day care and early education. As the children of the postwar baby boom become parents themselves, a flood of often contradictory advice tells them what to do and how to do it. —Page 36

COVER PHOTO BY MARK HANCOCK FOR MACLEAN'S



A continent in disarray

As both East and West observed the 50th anniversary of V-E Day, Europe's lines of division reflected the continent's troubled past and uncertain future. —Page 34



The billion-dollar problem

A worldwide coal glut and falling prices have meant disaster for British Columbia's Northeast Coal field megaproject just four years after its start. —Page 38



School board takeover

An eight-month-long battle over public school funding in British Columbia came to a head last week with the firing of nine Vancouver School Board trustees. —Page 19



A bid for the spotlight

This week the long-awaited and financially troubled seven-volume version of Marjorie Richler's *Judith*. Then and now will receive its well-deserved spotlight at Classics. —Page 63

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All in the family

Most reporters and writers mature a pride in their ability to maintain an emotional detachment from whatever subject they are covering—at least until the assignment is complete. But that is not always possible, as Senior Writer Ross Lasser discovered when he was writing the cover story on babies for the current issue. Nearing the end of the project, Ross, 28, was called to the labor ward of the Toronto General Hospital to assist his wife, Carol



The Lasses: "Yellows are becoming more actively involved."

Brennan, also 28, is the birth of their first child, son Ariel (9 lb, 4 oz).

Carol, a former Staff Writer with *Maclean's* and now a stay-at-home mom at CTV's *Canada AM*, was in labor for 18 hours and Ross was present throughout, providing help and encouragement. Said Ross: "One of the most welcome developments in recent years is that fathers are becoming more actively involved in raising their children, rather than leaving the task to the mother. It is a process that begins at the very instant of birth." Detachment, it seems, is difficult when you are in every sense a part of the story.

Kevin Doyle

Maclean's May 29, 1985

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EXPO 86 UPDATE

EXPO 86: Seeing is believing

The site of EXPO 86 is a sea of construction as the 1986 World Exposition takes shape in the heart of downtown Vancouver.

The gala opening of the Expo Centre complex early this month marked the one-year countdown to British Columbia's international event. As the vanguard to more than 70 foreign, provincial and corporate pavilions, the Expo Centre with its 17-story dome, adjoining plaza and indoor-outdoor restaurants is a unique precedent to the excitement that lies ahead.

An unprecedented event: A great World Exposition is a magical place, a harmonious gathering of the best the world has to offer. With more than 40 countries participating, EXPO 86 is already recognized as a world-class undertaking.

Bordering the Pacific Ocean, the Expo Centre covers a total of 70 hectares. The main site and the Canada Pavilion on Burnside Inlet are linked by a free, four-minute ride on the city's brand-new transit system. With its theme of transportation and communications, no setting could be more appropriate for EXPO 86.

Together for the first time at a North American exposition, the big three pavilions of the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China, join in a dazzling international celebration.

This November, foreign participants begin arriving to install their exhibits in the modular international pavilions now under construction. Easily customized to exhibitors' needs, the modular pavilions have been acclaimed as the most innovative in recent exposition history.

Putting out the stops: "A great world exposition is the sum of many creative parts," observes Richard Blagborne, vice president of Planning and Development. "On Burnside Inlet, Canada Place is already a landmark for Vancouver. And our provincial, corporate and theme pavilions are pulling out the stops on the main site."

Five dramatic sails form the stunning skyline of the Canada Place complex. The 3.44-billion-dollar home of the Canada Pavilion and the second of the Expo arts, Canada



The Expo Centre by night of day, a spectacular introduction to EXPO 86.

Place is rapidly nearing completion. On the main site, the gleaming, star-shaped steel dome of the Expo Centre, the soaring, glass-topped canopy of British Columbia's pavilion, Ontario's graceful outdoor amphitheatre, Saskatchewan's copper and silver grain elevator and Alberta's architectural complex with a 26-metre rotating tower are just a part of the imaginative architecture planned for 1986.



Expo Construction: The Expo Centre Pavilion, Expo Centre Inlet and the Burnside Pavilion.

And there's more: At the Beginning there's progress, progress involves from the lands of Romans II rival King Tut. In the historic Roundhouse, the Czechoslovakian design group that created Expo 67's most popular service recreates the fanciful world of Jules Verne and Gulliver. And the pavilion of the future—the Expo Centre—houses the world's largest OMNIMAX Theatre.

At Montreal's Expo 67, Canada garnered its reputation as a world-class host with a truly joyful event. Its excellent architecture and exciting atmosphere set a benchmark for world expositions.

EXPO 86 promises to do it again! Start planning now for five-and-a-half spectacular months, May 2 to October 13, 1986. All pavilions, plazas and exhibits are included in the price of your ticket.

To learn more about EXPO 86, write EXPO INFO, P.O. Box 1800, Station A, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 3A2. Or call (604) 680-3978.



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(Advertisement)

A war hero dishonored

In his Hamilton, Ont., living room, the aged soldier proudly recalled a battle for a halpion seven decades ago. "The French army tried but they couldn't do it," he said. "Next, the English. They could not get over. Then the Canadians went in. We took Vimy Ridge." According to historians, the spirit of Canadian nationalism was born on the battlefield of the First World War among survivors such as distinguished veteran Sgt. Major Mitsui of the 10th Battalion, 2nd Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division. At Vimy Ridge, Mitsui fully expected to share in that renowned sense of Canadi-

an community. It did not work out that way. Instead, Mitsui, now 91, was destined to become a living symbol of respect to those who could not look at a Japanese face and see a Canadian.

Mitsui is the last survivor of a nearly forgotten group of Japanese immigrants to Canada who distinguished themselves in the mud and blood of France and Flanders. They paid a terrible price for the privilege of defending Canada's honor. Of the 186 who volunteered, all but 12 were wounded, and 54 died in action. In another action, four months after Vimy and 10 km north of the place known as Hill 70, Mitsui led 35

men into battle. All but five were killed. For his "exceptional bravery and distinguished conduct" on that occasion, he was awarded the Military Medal. Later that year his best friend, Cpl. Katsuhiko Gura, was fatally wounded near Cambrai in northern France. Still, it is clearly easier for Mitsui to recall his wartime experience than the subsequent struggles in which he took part.

While in Europe, the Japanese volunteers had enjoyed the novel experience, at that time denied to all Asians in Canada, of participating in a Canadian election. But when they returned home to their "homeland," most of them to British Columbia, they gave up their newfound franchise along with their rifles. It was not until 1961, with the support of other war veterans, that they successfully petitioned the provincial legislature in Victoria for an amendment to the B.C. Election Act granting

them the vote. "The amendment took three tries," Mitsui said. "Mitsui's 'and in the end it passed by one vote.'"

A president of the all-Japanese Royal Canadian Legion Branch No. 9, Mitsui earned the respect from Victoria to the Japanese community in Vancouver. But it was a limited victory. The vote was granted only to veterans, with no provision for extending it to their families, including their Canadian-born children. It was not until 1969 that Canada finally gave all Japanese Canadians the vote.

By the mid-1930s, Mitsui, his wife Sakiyo, and their four Canadian-born children were successfully running a 17-acre poultry farm in Port Cougleton, east of Vancouver. Then, in 1941 the Japanese attacked the Americans' Pacific stronghold of Pearl Harbor. Suddenly, Japanese British Columbians became the target of a government and media campaign depicting all of them



Mitsui recalls the vote and internment.

—including naturalized citizens and the Canadian-born—as enemy aliens and potential spies and saboteurs. Mitsui served briefly as an interpreter for the B.C. Security Commission when it brought Canadians of Japanese background from islands off the B.C. coast to a Vancouver assembly centre before putting them in internment camps.

But within months Mitsui himself, his wife and their two sons and two daughters were interned before a security commission. It was at that point that Mitsui's respect for Canadian authority finally crumbled. His daughter Lucy Ichi, now 60, an Anacortes, Ont., housewife, recently recalled the terror she felt in the commissioner's office as she watched her father's mounting rage. "So I said, 'My father reached into his pocket, and I thought he was going to pull out a gun.' Instead, he took a handful of his First World War medals and

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fang them into the fire. "What good are those?" he demanded in fury. The commissioner, scrambling to pick them up, asked apologetically, "What can we do for you, Sarge?"

That question has been handed down as a very joke in the Mitani family. Despite his personal misadventures, the commissioner then acted in the name of the Canadian government to strip them of their possessions and their freedom. And these fares was confiscated, their goods stored in the basement of the farmhouse, never to be seen again. The army moved the Mitani family first to Inverloch pens at Hastings Park in Vancouver. Then the family was broken up and, along with 21,000 other Japanese and Japanese Canadians, sent to scattered internment camps. The parents and their youngest son, Harry, remained in the B.C. Interior; their two daughters went to school in Alberta, and George, the elder son, went to work in Ontario. His children say that it was years before their father's story broke. Later in the war, after the Canadian government decided to accept Nisei (second-generation Japanese Canadians) for intelligence work in the Pacific war, George wrote to his father from Ontario, telling him that he was thinking of signing up. "If you join the Canadian Army after what has happened to us," Mitani replied, "you will be damned." George remained a civilian.

For years after the war, all the family's attempts to return to the farm, or to receive fair compensation for it, were unsuccessful. The farm has since been swallowed up by British Columbia's lower Mainland urban sprawl, and it has become valuable residential land. "If we had been able to keep it, we would be millionaires now," said Lucy Ishii. The family moved to Ontario, where George had found work on a farm, and finally settled in Hamilton.

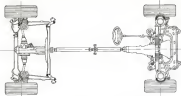
The gallant old man now lives comfortably in the Hamilton home of his daughter, housewife Amy Kawahara, 64, and enjoys visits with his four grandchildren. Despite last month's recommendation by the Ontario Command of the Royal Canadian Legion against federal government action to compensate Japanese Canadians for their wartime losses, he is still convinced that the legion is on his side in the continuing public debate over compensation. He also pointed out proudly that the Ontario Command had invited him to be their honored guest at this week's 50th Biannual Convention. And he insists, "It was the government, not the people" that treated his family badly. In his 98th year, the old soldier is clearly content to leave the fight for compensation and justice to others.

—DOH CUMMING

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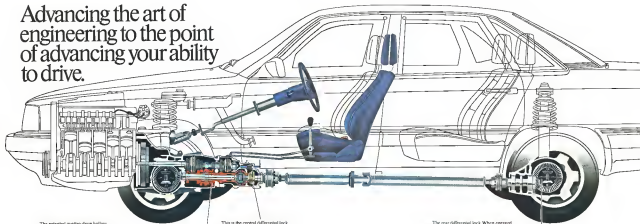
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The loving angel of addicted infants

By Theodora Lurie

In the sparkling glass-and-chrome commercial dining rooms of a brownstone house in the center of New York City's Harlem district, an alert, friendly woman recovering from heroin addiction hugged her three-year-old son. As she did so she spoke of the woman who has helped them both begin a new life. Said Deborah Murphy, 33, who next month will complete a one-year drug rehabilitation program: "God sent Mother Hale to take in my son when I could not care for him myself." For more than 16 years despairing women have been bringing their children to Clara Hale, the petite, grey-haired founder of Hale House, a home for babies born with drug addictions passed on by their mothers.

Described as a "true American hero" by President Ronald Reagan in his State of the Union message in February, the gentle, 60-year-old black great-grandmother is modest about her newfound recognition. "I don't feel like a hero," Hale told *Mademoiselle*. "I'm just doing the same work I have always done." But that work is unique. Most of the babies who come to Hale House, the only home of its kind in North America, are newborns suffering from drug—usually heroin—withdrawal. Their tiny arms and legs are stiff, they have diarrhea and they vomit frequently. Sometimes the pain of sobbing is so intense it becomes easier the infants to nurse deep scratches in their faces, and their cries fill the nurseries. Hale admits one or two babies directly from a hospital every four to six weeks and personally nurses them through the colic during the period it takes to get over their withdrawal. Said Hale: "I had to feed and walk the floor with them, and just talk and talk and let them know I love them."

One of the program's main goals is to reunite families. Only 23 of the more than 500 infants who have stayed at Hale House over the 16 years that it has been in operation have been placed in adoptive homes. Hale has returned the others to their mothers. She stipulates that as a condition for getting their babies adopted, the mothers must commit themselves to a full-time, live-in drug treatment program. Many attend counseling and weekly meetings with a

Hale House—paid social worker.

As many as 30 children live at Hale House at a time for an average stay of 18 months while they wait for their mothers. Hale also insists that the mothers see their babies at least two days a week. "I tell the mothers, God wanted your baby to live," said Hale, "so now it's up



Hale: from the drug underground to life in a sunny nursery

to you to love the child and give him a better life."

The house began almost by accident. After visiting her mother in 1968, one of Hale's three children, Lorraine, found a young woman addict slumped on the sidewalk holding a baby. As the woman layped in and out of a drug-induced stupor, her baby kept shivering in her arms. Hale, who holds a doctorate in child development, urged the addict to seek help from her mother. A widow, Clara Hale had spent her life caring for children, including a total of 40 foster children over a 30-year period. The next day the addict arrived at Hale's apartment and left her child by the door before Hale could speak with her. Hale took the baby in. She nursed, "Ward spread, and pretty soon we had 22 addicts' babies sleeping in cribs around my five-room apartment."

When social service officials learned of her work they insisted that she move to larger quarters. Then, in 1975, Hale

House moved to the city-owned building it still occupies. The tidy, cheerful house seems worlds apart from the rubble-strewn lots that surround it. The ground-floor playroom is filled with stuffed animals and toys, there, and in the second-floor nursery, a sunny room with white lace curtains and cheery wallpaper, the home's nine child care workers play with the children.

In her sparkling pink-and-white striped anderson. Hale herself recently cradled her youngest charge, a three-month-old boy named Karim, as she sat in an old beanbag rocker. "You're mommy's big boy, you're my little angel," she whispered. Like most addicted babies, Karim was born prematurely and weighed only five pounds when a social worker brought him to Hale House. Although still tiny for his age, Karim has gained more than two pounds in Hale's care.

Hale House is funded by an annual \$175,000 grant from the New York City Human Resources Administration and by private contributions.

One loyal supporter was John Lennon. Mrs. Lennon's widow, Yoko Ono, sends an annual Christmas gift of \$50,000. Still, lack of space forces Hale House to turn away scores of applicants each month, and the program is currently seeking funds to expand to a nearby building.

The city department of health reported 893 babies born in New York with heroin addiction in 1983. But most officials estimate that the real number is closer to several thousand. And the President's public praise for Hale is unlikely to lead to a commitment of federal funds to the program because of the Reagan administration's policy of social program cutbacks.

Many of Clara Hale's supporters are concerned about the future of Hale House when its founder finally passes. But Hale, who seems much younger than she is, responds with confidence. "God always sends one person or another," she said. "Nobody is indispensable." ☐

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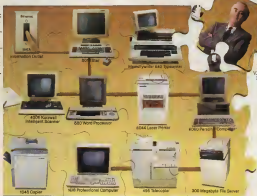
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Songs of a droll diva

The Times of London once dubbed Anna Russell "the funniest woman in the world." Four decades have passed since the British-born Canadian Anna Russell Brown, a graduate of London's Royal College of Music, immigrated to Canada and straddled outposts at Toronto's Massey Hall in a horned helmet and sang her hilarious, now-famous condensed version of Richard Wagner's operatic Ring cycle. By the 1960s the musician-comedian was a concert favorite on three continents and had produced seven comic albums. On April 21 Russell, 72, gave a sold-out farewell concert at Toronto's Roy Thomson Hall and is now making farewell appearances across the continent. Meanwhile, her autobiography, *I'm Not Making This Up, You Know*, will be published by Gallop Macmillan Canada Inc. in September. She was interviewed by Maclean's correspondent Paul Russell (no relation) at her home on Anna Russell Way in Oshawa, Ont.

Maclean's: How did your career begin in Toronto?

Russell: Before I came to Toronto in 1939 I was a bellringer with the BBC. I used to be sent out to do research on songs that always had the refrain "We want money now." When I got here my Uncle Henry—he had an advertising firm with the Wrigley chewing-gum account—said "Let's write a comic song about Wrigley's gum." So we did. It had the refrain, "Giggles, giggles, I'd giggle, beautiful Wrigley's gum." Everyone thought it was a scream. Except for Wrigley's. Uncle lost the account.

Maclean's: When did you switch to parodying classical music?

Russell: Sir Ernest MacMillan, conductor of the Toronto Symphony at that point, had been in prison camp with my uncle in Canada, Uncle said, "Oh, you have got to go to see Ernest." We got tragically puffy. One day Ernest said "I'm going to have a comic symphony concert. You had a good musical education, so write me a phony Third symphony or something." So then I started things in a classical vein. My first aria was *America's Death Song*, in which America, having been seduced by Coast Strippers Vicars, dies in the arms of the winoed old man she truly loves in the traditional operatic style.

Maclean's: Was your interpretation of Wagner's operatic Ring cycle as raucous as?

Russell: Oh yes, that really put me on the

map in Toronto. *The Globe and Mail's* critic, Hector Charlesworth, came to that one and died of a heart attack shortly after Ernest said, "You killed him, look what you did!"

Maclean's: Have you played before royalty?

Russell: Many times. I did a concert once for Princess Alice, King George VI's cousin, in St. James's Palace in London. Afterward, the princess said, "All the rest of them are going to that room where the supper is, but you and me and your parent will go to the Throne Room to have a little supper." I returned and she said, "Don't worry, doing that until we get in with all the others." And then we all went into the Throne Room and the champagne flowed. We had a most wonderful time. Then we went and joined the others and the princess said, "Now that the rest of them can see as you can start with all the nonsense!"

Maclean's: As a child you used to come from England to stay with your Canadian-born mother's family, the Tondos, here in Oshawa. Are you Oshawensis's most famous citizen?

Russell: Well, I'll tell you a story. One of the ladies here was asking, "Who is this Anna Russell that she's read as called after?" The other said, "That's Mrs. Derry's granddaughter." She took the name because she thought then that she was going to be famous. ☐



Russell phony Verdi and a dead critic



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People of Palermo in anti-Mafia protest: 'lot of deaths' caused by assassins

DATeline: PALERMO

Fighting the godfathers

By Sari Gilbert

One sunny morning in September, 1976, Judge Giovanni De Stefano, a past president of the Italian government's anti-Mafia commission, left for work in the massive white courthouse of Sicily's regional capital, Palermo. In their sixth-floor apartment, his wife, Giuseppina, was still in her nightgown when she suddenly heard the staircase burst of machine-gun fire. "I knew immediately what had happened," she told *Maclean's* recently, her voice still trembling as she recalled the event. "I ran outside, not even thinking that I wasn't properly dressed, and I saw him, dead." She found her husband slumped over the steering wheel of his four-door sedan, another victim of Mafia revenge.

Violence has long marked the history of Palermo, an ancient port city founded by the Phoenicians in the eighth century BC. Moorish stone buildings and Byzantine domes testify to its successive foreign occupations. In response to the invaders' several hundred years ago, families in the mountainous countryside banded together to protect themselves, and the Mafia was born. By the 19th century the protective society had become a criminal organization based on extortion. Violence has always been its trademark, but in the past five years mob warfare has become unusually fierce.

In 1982 authorities launched a massive crackdown on the Mafia. Armed with sweeping new powers from the

Italian government, a local anti-Mafia investigating team has arrested almost 600 alleged Mafiosi. Despite the threat of retaliation facing prospective witnesses, the investigating team, currently composed of 50 magistrates—five investigating and five prosecuting—in September won the support of Palermo's 800,000 people. Sicilian parliamentarian Deputy Rita Costa, whose husband, Gaetano, the city's former attorney general, was murdered in a Mafia ambush in 1976, told *Maclean's*, "A lot of people are simply sick and tired of being screwed over by a bunch of assassins."

Commitment to the anti-Mafia crusade runs across Palermo's society. Local women widowed by Mafia violence, including Terranova and Costa, have formed a pressure group, *Woman Against the Mafia*, to rid the city of organized crime. Students have fearlessly organized mass street protests. As well, many Roman Catholic clergy, including Salvatore Cardinal Pappalardo, have raised their own voices to warn parishioners of the dangers represented by the Mafia. Shouting off death threats, Rev. Don Giacomo Biondo, a 40-year-old priest, said, "I believe God is on my side."

What triggered the crackdown was warfare over the Mafia's hallowed territory. By the late 1970s Palermo had become the European center of the international drug trade after a multinational police effort drove heroin traffickers from Marseille, France. The drug trade flourished in Palermo until 1980,

when the Mafia family, the Corleone group, attempted to usurp the territory of the other families involved in the illicit trade. That attempt culminated in a bloodbath of such proportions—at least 400 dead within three years—that Italian authorities could no longer ignore the problem.

In May, 1982, the central government in Rome sent Carabinieri Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, who had successfully battled terrorism in Northern Italy, to Palermo to deal with the growing Mafia threat. When both Dalla Chiesa and his young aide were murdered only three months later, politicians in Rome realized that sterner measures were needed. They passed a new law which gave the investigating magistrates unprecedented powers, including the right to tap telephones and sequester property and funds believed to have been obtained through illicit means. As well, belonging to the Mafia became a crime for the first time. That had contributed most to the investigating team's success was the startling confession of Tommaso Buscetta, 56, a Sicilian Mafia boss now under protective custody in New Jersey. His evidence last summer on the workings of the organization has helped lead to the arrests of 360 alleged Mafiosi.

The team's work has been so effective that the drug trade has almost dried up—badly affecting the local economy. In the city's labyrinthine outdoor markets, where the cries of fish vendors mingle with the sounds of modern traffic, there is currently less money in circulation than when the Mafia operated freely. Speaking in a whisper from behind a counter filled with salami, sausages and cheese, one Palermo grocer who was afraid to give his name noted another crime. "Now that many things are unemployed," he said, "they are back to old-fashioned extortion and shakedowns." As well, the investigators' crackdown has interrupted cash releases with corrupt city officials, slowing local public works—a major source of kickbacks. Last month the investigators indicted 12 city officials and four former mayors.

Still, the wealth of the Mafia remains the major lure for youths in Palermo's poorest neighborhoods, the *Monte-gruppi* district. There, ragged children play in the doorway of dilapidated, five-story apartment buildings. Severe overcrowding, high unemployment, alcoholism and prostitution are rampant. Caterina Locantore, a missionary volunteer who runs a small two-room social assistance centre funded by the Catholic relief organization Caritas, told *Maclean's* that adolescents in the area begin work for the Mafia as young as 10 or 11. "It's a 'bit,'" she added. "We simply do not have the resources to compete with the Mafia."



Palermo street games, ubiquitous

Still, after decades of living in the shadow of a criminal organization with thousands of members, Sicilians are at last glimpsing the possibility of a future without intimidation and violence. And recently, most political parties began seeking out members supported by both Mafiosi to prepare for the month's municipal elections. For their part, the *Democrazia Cristiana*, Democrats, whose Sicilian branch has Mafia ties, and Sergio Mattarella, 64, a member of parliament in Rome, to Palermo last November to purge the local party ranks. Mattarella, whose anti-Mafia brother, Pierluigi, a past president of Sicily, was gunned down in an apartment building garage in 1980, said that his reform efforts "will sharply circumscribe the Mafia problem."

But the Mafia, which has withdrawn largely before, has not yet been defeated. At Luigi Colaninno, leader of Sicily's Communist Party, said, "It is true that the current investigation has taken us closer to the Mafia's real power centre than ever before. But we are dealing with dangerous and desperate people." This fall the investigating magistrates will bring their 600 suspects to a huge courtroom for a mass trial inside the city's building, gray-stoned Vucciria Prison. Until then the threat of Mafia vendetta will continue to haunt the palm-lined streets of Palermo. □

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COLUMN

Harnessing Canada's brainpower

By Dian Cohen

Corporate vice-presidents, deputy ministers, think tank directors and hired consultants spend a lot of time these days thinking of ways to bring down the jobless rate and the deficit in Canada. Both are desperate problems.

One-third of new government revenues goes to supporting aid debts which are growing at twice the rate of the economy. If this goes on, our cash flows that will before the turn of the century all towns will be used to pay interest on the debt. Then we can really forget about social programs and deficits.

Desperation, like hanging, does wonders to focus the mind. Increasingly, the ideas being aired are the nation's thinking-rooms fall into two categories. Some people are looking back to the good old days of the 1950s, 1960s and even part of the 1970s, when Canadians were growing richer and more affluent every day. Others look forward to a fundamentally changing world economy and say, "We have to build on our existing strengths."

The Great Recycling and Northern Development (GRAND) Club is the most significant project touted by those who still see Canadians as "hewers of wood, drawers of water." Basically, the plan involves turning James Bay into a freshwater lake by diverting it and then bringing the fresh water to the Great Lakes via a series of canals. Such a mega-project, say its supporters — who include Quebec Liberal leader Robert Bourassa and former federal deputy prime minister Brian Mulroney — would solve a number of problems all at once. It would employ hundreds of thousands of people a year for at least a decade. It would reforest the Great Lakes, with plenty of water left over to sell to the increasingly thirsty Americans. Those sales, in turn, could bring in more than enough revenue to pay off our debts. And if we go for American co-sponsorship, the capital inflow could raise the value of the Canadian dollar.

The GRAND Canal idea may, as its proponents claim, be the way to salvation. But, leaving aside its absolutely horrifying ecological implications, to my mind it raises some serious questions about whether this is the most appropriate way to develop Canada's precious development resources. Quite specifically, the \$300-billion project proposes using Canadian manpower to dig ditches. What are these workers sup-

posed to do after the project is completed? How will employing another generation be successful in a world where technology is dominating the economy? It's time Canadian leaders rethought that the world no longer needs as much of our steel, copper and No. 1 spring wheat as it once did. Nor can Canadian products compete with Third World countries which have devised their relatively cheap labor to develop the same resource-based industries, whose products they are prepared to sell for less cost of production.

Instead, if Canada is to become competitive within the next 15 years, it is logical to build in areas where we are ahead of our natural resource competitors. One such alternative mega-project concept is the Canadian Software Bank. Canada has one of the best-adjusted

work forces in the world. The fastest-growing and most profitable trade areas in technology and information. If there are sales since to more visionary technocrats to start with strength and build from there. The idea is a simple one: set up a library where computer software — the programs which tell the computer what you want it to do — is "banked." Everybody gets free access to the library, or bank, simply by dialing a telephone number. The bank would make its library available to individuals and companies — like a public library — setting going on all the time.

Interest-free loans could mean anything they wanted, from simple programs that teach how to use a computer, to bookkeeping and accounting methods, to management systems. Since new universities and institutions are linking up throughout the United States, and in Canada on a more modest scale, and "computer networking" has spawned thousands of new businesses and special interest information exchanges. And, according to one recent study, The Computer Data and Database Source Book, there are 600 categories of

software and 1,000 commercial data bases to which the public can have free access.

The project may sound "far out" to people not yet computer-literate. But Canada is already well ahead in its capacity to develop such a system. We are a population concentrated in a narrow band across the country. That makes providing telephone access much easier than for other, more dispersed populations. The French government, for example, is building a national computer network and struggling with the problems created by a long monopolized telephone system serving a less concentrated population. Canada already has one of the most efficient transnational telephone systems in the world, as well as being on the leading edge of the technology that will improve it — satellite transmission and fibre optics.

The total cost of installing a complete software access system across Canada might be \$10 billion, while the annual software library budget would be about \$600 million for the first few years. Even at that monumental sum it is nothing compared to the \$180 billion yearly tossed around by the GRAND Canal proponents. The idea of the Canadian Software Bank is one that neither impoverishes the poor, the less educated or the unskilled, nor leaves them as ill-equipped as they currently are to be productive members of Canadian society.

If provincial governments contributed the resources to strengthen local libraries and community institutions so that they could provide access to the software bank, Canada could have a healthy lead start on even the most advanced networking systems. Such a project has begun on a small scale in Montreal, where the central YMCA provides "on-line" experience to the local community. Says YMCA director general Ed Kinnear: "There's tremendous excitement here with the beginning program."

The chance that faces Canadians is whether to mortgage the future to the digging of ditches or to the use of our brains. It's crucial that we give at least equal weight to suggestions based on the information-age promise that people are the wealth of the economy as we do to those projects that are still based on the industrial-age belief that natural resources will continue to make us rich.

Dian Cohen is a Montreal-based economist and writer.



The school board takeover



Meislin addressing supporters: an unprecedented act in the latest round of the B.C. battle to reduce its budget

By Jane O'Hara

British Columbia provincial leaders fought against Vancouver's Monday-morning rush hour to deliver the personal letters directly to the homes of the nine Vancouver School Board trustees. Kenneth Duffin, one of the trustees, had already left his Port Grey home before his letter arrived. But as he drove his daughter to school his car radio reported its contents. He said the rest of the elected trustees had been faxed by B.C. Education Minister Jack Blais because they refused to endorse a budget within government guidelines. They were replaced by 62-year-old former schools superintendent Allan Blais, who was installed by government order for an indefinite tenure at \$306 a day. Within 56 hours of his appointment Blais came up with a budget that complied with controversial resolutions ordered by the B.C. government—and which a narrow majority of the former board had opposed, said Duffin. "We knew that one alternative was that we would be fired. But that was the worst-case scenario."

The takeover of the school board—unprecedented in Canada—was the latest round in a protracted battle over the provincial government's grim determi-

nation to reduce growth in the province's education bill. In 1983 the gross budget for B.C. school districts was \$1.7 billion, compared with the projected 1983-84 budget of \$1.85 billion. Government leaders cite heavy provincial debt and declining school enrolments as justification for the reduction. The struggle has taken parents, students and teachers to the streets to protest that the reduced spending will damage the quality of education and put teachers out of work. As well, it has deepened the bitter political rift between Premier Michael Bennett's economy-minded Social Credit government, which is two years into its latest five-year electoral mandate, and the opposition New Democratic Party, with its supporters in the teachers' union and an elected school board. Chaired Patrick Clark, president of the B.C. Teachers' Federation. "This is another B.C. government recipe for chaos."

Last week's showdown took place after the Vancouver trustees, who are the largest of British Columbia's 75 local

school systems, voted 5 to 4 on April 29 in favour of a \$173-million annual operating budget, which exceeded government guidelines by more than \$14 million. At the time, board chairman Patsy Wozniak, who had voted for the defiant budget, predicted, "The storm will now descend." In all, more than 50 district

boards had fought the austerity imposed by the provincial ministry in Victoria. But all sought to meet a May 1 deadline for compliance. Boards in Burnaby and Courtenay fell into line last week, while the Capistrano board continued to hold out and the Cowichan board in Vancouver Island took its case to the courts.

By shaving budgets to the ministry that coincided Victoria's limits, the rebel school boards—together they represent 23 per cent of British Columbia's 476,000 elementary and secondary students—contravened the *Kilowatt* Interim Finance Act, a law passed by the Social majority in 1982. This gave the minister of education the right to impose ceilings on the budgets of individual boards. Last week,



Wozniak, costworn

after Heinrich warned that the rebellion boards could be dismissed, some rebel trustees said they may challenge an action of that kind in court. The *Scoeds* have been cutting public school funding since 1982 as part of their restructuring program to get government spending under control.

For their part, some of the dismissed Vancouver trustees claimed that they were elected last November on anti-cutback platforms and that about half of the additional \$14 million was needed to prevent teacher layoffs and bigger classes. Some political observers noted that Blais's draconian action was an attempt to get rid of an annoying political enemy. The five members of the Vancouver board who voted for the higher budget took part in the non-partisan election campaign as candidates of COPS, the left-wing Committee of Progressive Electors. The four who voted against the budget were members of a conservative alliance, the Non Partisan Association.

Blais's first for the Vancouver board, \$173.3 million, was \$11 million less than last year's budget. By last Friday, Stables had come up with a budget acceptable to the government that will involve cutting teacher's raises and selling school property, but without laying off any full-time teachers. Stables had grown familiar with what he describes as the Vancouver board's flimsy budget when he chaired a three-man government inquiry which looked into ways of reducing school budgets. His report then stated that Vancouver could trim as much as \$20.6 million from its budget by eliminating as many as 328 staff positions, including elementary school vice-principals, enrichment program staff and teachers of English as a second language.

In the end, Heinrich, with the support of the B.C. cabinet, decided to fire the trustees rather than try to enforce budget compliance through court orders or further legislation. And a day after Heinrich when he announced his decision at 11 a.m. on Monday, May 1 "I had to fire it. I must uphold the law, and they have made it clear for months and months they have no intention of complying with the budget as prescribed." Opposition members of the legislature challenged the legality of the dismissals, and Vancouver's teachers debated a proposal to withdraw from extra-curricular activities and after-school sports and school clubs at the start of the next school year in September. But the controversy caused only mild ripples in the corridors of Vancouver schools. Said Max Blagden, the 17-year-old president of the student council at West Hillier Secondary School: "At the moment, it's war and we suffer. We all wonder how it's going to affect us."

Dealing with Nicaragua

Just before Parliament recessed for its holiday break last Christmas, Justice Minister John Crosbie tabled a bill to prevent the extension of United States law into Canada. By way of illustration at the time, Crosbie said that under his bill, which became law last Feb. 14 as the Foreign Extraterritorial Measures Act, an American company would no longer be able to prevent a Canadian subsidiary from trading with a country like Nicaragua if the United States declared a trade embargo against that nation. Last week, after President Ronald Reagan made Crosbie's hypothetical case a reality by im-

posing a U.S. patent to halt exports to a third country such as Nicaragua, Crosbie noted, "There is some basis for Canadian action if we need it."

In the meantime, Nicaragua, which will lose the benefits of relations with its number 1 trading partner—last year U.S. exports totalled \$11.2 billion, and imports were \$37 million—told *Interpress* that the Nicaraguan World Commerce Corp. might close its office in Mexico and relocate it in Toronto. Last year Canada imported \$44 million worth of goods, mostly frozen beef and gold—from Nicaragua and sold \$18 million



Wells-Gung: a concern that Washington's law will impact on Canada's trade

posing a U.S. trade embargo on social in Nicaragua, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark stated that the Canadian law would be used if necessary to ensure that the U.S. embargo does not "leak in any way at all Canadian exports."

In fact, Washington has exempted foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies from the embargo, which took effect last week after Congress rejected Reagan's request for \$14 million in military aid for the U.S.-backed and funded contra in Nicaragua. But a Treasury department official in Washington said that U.S.-owned subsidiaries in Canada would be monitored to make sure that U.S. parent companies did not supply sensitive trade through their Canadian branch plants. Clark responded that if the United States restricted Canadian firms, "I can tell you that there'll be a whole lot of interesting things going on." In a reference to the Foreign Extraterritorial Measures Act, under which Ottawa could order a Canadian

work of goods, including wheat, dairy products and pharmaceuticals. But the U.S. embargo is expected to create shortages in Nicaragua of industrial equipment, spare parts for cars and trucks and fertilizers. Said Paul Wells-Gung, Nicaragua's consul general in Toronto: "There might be an increase in business for Canada, but on a limited basis."

There is already a long-standing precedent for Canadian trade with countries that encounter Washington's disapproval. Since the United States imposed a 1960 embargo on trade with Cuba, Canada has developed a flourishing \$335-million annual export trade with the Caribbean nation. But Prime Minister Brian Mulroney rejected suggestions that Ottawa should actively encourage expanded Canadian-Nicaraguan trade. "There may be some as time goes by," he declared. Mulroney also added that, so far, "there is no package deal." —HILARY MACKENZIE in Ottawa.

The commemoration of Louis Riel



The (heavy) gathering crowd: a continuing struggle for land and self-government

By Andrew Nikiforuk

It was short and shameful little war that lasted only 81 days. It was fought in isolation and on the open prairie at Custer Hill, Fish Creek, Frenchman's Butte and Snakehead. It pitted a poorly trained army of 5,000 Canadian soldiers—made up largely of office clerks and university students from Toronto and Winnipeg—against a guerrilla force of 600 Métis and Plains Indians. The North-West Rebellion that ended on May 18, 1885, began as a peaceful protest by half-breed settlers along the South Saskatchewan River who wanted Ottawa to recognize their modest land claims (ended with about 100 dead), the destruction of the Métis dream of nationhood and the cessation of their visionary leader, Louis Riel.

Although the uprising passed almost as quickly as a Prairie storm, it left an indelible mark—some Canadians still call it a stain on the nation's character. Historians regard it as a watershed event in Canadian history and a symbol of some of the basic tensions that rule Canadian life, from the struggle for minority rights to the pressure for regional autonomy. Many Canadians also see it as a tragedy that could have been avoided. "In the moral dimension," wrote George Woodcock in Gabriel Dumont, his biography of Riel's more reserved guerrilla chief, "it was the destruction of the

distinctive culture of a small number of people to serve the interests of vastly more numerous invaders."

The rebellion, or "Resistance," as the Métis prefer to call it, profoundly affected the opening and closing the western saga of a white-dominated culture. Ottawa relinquished the dominion of Louis Riel to a marginal existence in Canadian society. And in hanging Riel, the Conservative government of Sir John A. Macdonald unwittingly buried the Métis freedom into one of Canada's most potent symbols. While Riel later became the romantic subject of plays, songs, films and an opera, his people felt victim to poverty, disease and despite. The once-proud offspring of French fur traders and Indian women, known as *metis*, a forgotten people.

As descendants of the rebels gather at graveyards and battlefields to commemorate the rebellion's centenary this year, Métis leaders hope that the anniversary will

bring new attention to their continuing struggle for land and self-government—goals that have hardly changed since Riel first proclaimed the provisional government of Saskatchewan on March 18, 1885. Largely impoverished and relegated to bleak rural ghettos, the Métis of the Prairie provinces and the Northwest Territories are still fighting to secure land and their rights as a people. Last week, in an action that echoed Riel's own strategy of a century ago, delegates representing some Saskatchewan Métis groups met in Regina to proclaim a "Métis Government of Canada" and press their case for strengthened political and cultural rights. Declared Bruce Plamont, the unemployed Regina management consultant

who was declared president, "We are founders of Canada. So governments have to recognize our government. If they don't, they are hypocrites."

Riel the Métis will not be alone in commemorating one of the most vivid and fascinating chapters in Canadian history. This summer Parks Canada provides that as many as 100,000 tourists will visit the battlefields in Riel's Saskatchewan National Park to inspect the carefully preserved site pits, battle-scarred church and grove of Métis fighters beside the popular-lined banks of the South Saskatchewan River in Calgary. The Glenbow Museum has opened an exhibition on Métis culture and history which includes fragments of the rope used to hang Louis Riel on Nov. 16, 1885, in Regina. Later this year the University of Calgary will publish a five-volume set of Riel's voluminous writings and poetry.

Irrevocably, the century will renew old controversies and provide a focus for new accusations. Later this month

Leo J. Bourque, New Democratic Party member of Parliament for Regina West, plans to formally ask Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to revoke Riel's treason conviction—a request that Ottawa has resisted in the past. For his part, University of Manitoba historian Doug N. Sprague, in a book entitled *Sir John A. Macdonald and the Métis*, which will be published late this year, argues that the Prime Minister of that day, whom he calls "a genius of political manipulation," actually helped to precipitate the uprising for his own political purposes by failing to act on Métis grievances.

When the Métis took up arms a century ago in what was then a part of the Northwest Territories, they did so in a frontier already ripe for rebellion. Under the leadership of the great Indian chief Big Bear, the Cree had launched a campaign to win the Plains Indians and form a confederation of their treaties with the white man. Faced with starvation and disease on the reserves, their numbers

had declined in a single decade to 1,000 from 30,000—the Indians pressed an expansive Ottawa for more food, forcing assistance and greater autonomy. White farmers and businessmen were also making constant protest. Demanding land reform and representation in Parliament, "No rebellion would have occurred in 1885," wrote Bob Beal and Bob Macleod in *Prairie Fire*, a recently published history of the uprising, "if their true grievances had not been seriously alienated by a distant and unseeing government."

The most serious threat was among the Métis of the Saskatchewan River Valley. Many of these settlers who had been dispossessed of their farms in Manitoba because of broken government promises began pressing for accurate surveys to protect their Saskatchewan land titles. But Ottawa delayed, and fear of losing more land to waves of white settlers, the Métis in 1885 announced a *la guerre* and treated *la guerre*—Louis Riel—down his side in the United States to plead their case.

Riel, who led a Métis uprising in what is now Manitoba, was a pacifist and intelligent man obsessed by religious dream, revolutionary ideas and by the plight of his people. In 1850 he had forced Ottawa to define the language, education and land rights of the Métis

in Manitoba, where fleeing into exile from a punitive military force for ordering the execution of a drifter from Ontario who had tried to overthrow Riel's provisional government. His years of exile and his wanderings in the United States, where he became an American

Métis. But when a list of grievances (fired to was a positive response from Ottawa, tensions flared. Riel, preaching rebellion, declared the establishment of a provisional government. Then, on March 20, 1885, a group of armed Métis followed by Dunsmuir clashed with a



Battle at Fish Creek; Macdonald had already reserved the land for the railway and colonization

citizen, had made Riel's efforts more extreme. By 1885 he had passed a grand vision of saving the Canadian northwest from domination by English-speaking Protestants. Before Riel set out for Saskatchewan, he prophetically told a priest, "I shall, I see a million men that will, and I am saving from it."

At first, Riel's promises convinced the

detachment of North-West Mounted Police at Duck Lake, leaving 12 policemen dead and 11 wounded in 30 minutes of fierce fighting. The rebellion had begun.

Canada's first and last colonial war was brief. From Ottawa, Macdonald dispatched a militia force under the command of Gen. Frederick Middleton, a veteran of British army campaigns in



India. Equipped with field artillery and a Gatling gun, Middleton's army won a decisive battle at Fish Creek. Then the Métis withdrew to their stronghold at Batoche. On May 1, fighting broke out again and raged for four days until the Métis' ammunition ran out. When Batoche fell, Dumont fled and Riel surrendered. One of the last Métis to die in the fighting was 80-year-old Joseph Ouellette. Ouellette calmly replied, "Just a minute to go. I still another Englishman."

Buried passed from generation to generation

from huge memories of the rebellion were also alive in the Prairie Mills. Today Nedrick McLaughlin, 83, of St. Louis, Sask., whose grandfather served with Red, feels differently. "There were people who died there who shouldn't have," he said. "There are ways of solving things without going through as much misery."

While there is no argument about what actually happened at Battleford, academics still find ample scope for controversy about the causes of the rebellion. The University of Manitoba's Shingwauk claims to have unearthed 700 little-known letters and memoranda demonstrating that Macdonald provoked the uprising by deliberately ignoring Métis grievances. According to Sprague, Macdonald "knew he couldn't remove half-breed land claims because the government had already reserved the land for the railway and colonization compact"—enterprises backed by Macdonald's political allies in Toronto and Montreal. Macdonald's Secretary of State Macleod needed a national crisis to coax more funds from a reluctant Parliament for the financially embarrassed Canadian Pacific Railway. Macleod, according to Sprague, cynastically "used the crisis of the rebellion to turn the railway, to get Indians back on the reserves and to break the resistance of the Métis."

The immediate consequences of the rebellion were dramatic. Although the Métis controlled and directed the uprising, the full force of the law fell most heavily on the Indians. While some Métis—Reds—were hanged and seven imprisoned in the aftermath of the uprising, the Indians were in the gallows and 44 to prison. After the rebellion, free-ranging handworkers forced on reserves, and the Cree's diplomatic movement for reserve reform was crushed. Noted Sprague: "There was a chasm of reconciliation between the government and treaty Indians before 1885. But after the rebellion that was scored for three or four generations."

It has taken just as long for Red's reputation to evolve from that of a demoralized rebel to a national hero. After the rebellion, Canada's English-Protestant population saw the massacre Red as a mere criminal. But writers in French-Catholic Quebec—where his reputation spread—saw the gesture from the Conservative party for almost a century—regarded him as a feudalist but faithful defender of francophone culture and language. The upsurge of Canadian nationalism in the 1930s and 1950s helped to bring about a re-evaluation of Red. Modern Canadians have come to regard Red as a champion of Prairie interests, while francophones view him as a defender of language

rights and nationalists see in Red an early sign of imperialism. Red, wrote historian Douglas Down in his 1983 essay, *The Myth of Louis Riel*, "has become a national myth only because he has evolved as a personality symbol."

But the people Red sought to defend a more ago have made progress in their pursuit of a better life. Like many of their Indian brethren, the 98,000 Métis living in Canada suffer poverty and unemployment in threefold settlements scattered across the Prairies and the North. According to 1982 federal statistics, Métis make today are eight times more likely to be on welfare than non-Métis, while a 1977 Native Council Canada report showed that only half of the 50,000 Métis surveyed had received a Grade 12 education, compared to three-quarters of the general population.

Today, the Métis seeking solutions to their historic grievances employ lawyers instead of guns. In 1986 the Native Council of Canada secured a significant victory in persuading Ottawa and the government to recognize the Métis as the Constitution as one of Canada's three aboriginal peoples. While Métis organizations in Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories are all fighting to get the same rights to land and resources, the largest case is in Manitoba, where the Métis have gone before the Court of Queen's Bench to claim 1.4 million acres of land. The case is based on the terms of the 1870 Manitoba Act, which guaranteed the Métis large tracts of land, most of which was never received. Noted University of Ottawa law professor Joseph Magnét: "These constitutional guarantees were improperly performed or, in the opinion of some, rudely performed or not performed at all."

Despite the pivotal role the Northwest Rebellion played in the making of the Canadian nation, the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Battleford will be a relatively low-key affair. The Manitoba-Rainbow Confederacy (formerly called the Métis National Council) originally asked Ottawa for \$1 million to create a permanent cultural centre at the Battleford site but gratefully received only \$200,000 to help pay for this summer's observances, beginning with lunch and commemorative and a two-week Métis National Council at Battleford. The relative indifference on the part of official Ottawa, and Paul Chartrand, the de facto head of the Manitoba Métis Federation at the University of Waterloo's native studies centre, "was not surprising at all." "It's something we learn to live with." Despite that, Yves Dumont, president of the Manitoba Métis Federation, is satisfied that in the long run the Métis will take their rightful place in the history books, not as a people who rebelled but as a people who stood up for their rights. □

A people in search of salvation

Inside Addicks Bellman's red-and-white trailer home, which sits atop a cluster of wooden houses on the scenery west shore of Lake Winnipeg, there is a seriously contradictory air of good cheer mixed with sadness. The room is small, of wood paneling and a red ceiling. "Walk in," greets a visitor. The host, a former freight hauler, logger and fisherman who has lived most of his 74 years in the Métis community of Camperville, 400 km northwest of Winnipeg, speaks French, at the time when the lake loomed with peril and the husband with guns. Bellman—like others of his generation, he shifts easily in conversation among English, French, English and Cree—remains silent most of the time. But his father was the brother-in-law of the Métis leader Louis Riel. Then, in an outbreak of passion, how life has truly changed in people, Bellman exclaimed: "Down all those were the days. Lots to do."

Now, in Camperville, at its heart of the Métis community, which stretch formerly across marginal land in Western and northern Canada, there is little to do. With fishing and trapping in decline for the past 30 years, the descendants of the misadventured French and Indian trappers, traders and buffalo hunters of the great western plains deal today with the dominant problems of illness, alcoholism and drug culture. According to the town's mayor, more than 400 of Camperville's 600 people subsist on welfare. Most of the town's youth are now employed in the local pulp mill than on a logjam. Most young people speak only English. Exclaimed Bellman: "I miss our first life here."

Still, the poverty and despair afflicting many Métis have given some to seek change in the solution sought by Riel and his followers: a country self-government. Last year Camperville declared its political independence—a gesture followed more recently by a dozen Métis organizations in Saskatchewan. Advocates of self-government aim to inspire new attitudes of economic self-sufficiency and to revive pride in the Métis heritage.

Former Mayor Ferdinand Gauthier, 58, a Métis activist, proclaimed the community's independence in April 9, 1984, and formed what he calls "the first modern-day Métis government on the North American continent." He set up a "cabinet" of 25 ministers and designed a blue-and-green flag emblazoned with a maple leaf and a Red and a white. The proclamation not only inspired Métis but the northern affluence ministry, which oversees the community's government, but most of Camperville's residents,

who first heard about it on the radio. But eight months later 315 Métis townspeople formally elected the new government in a secret ballot. Gauthier and his cabinet serve as only to uphold Métis land claims, self-government and the right to determine the government's membership. However, the town also has an elected seven-member council and a new mayor, native youth councillor



Bellman's seeking answers in history

lar Charles Wilbur, 33, who assumed office when Gauthier stepped down to develop further plans for self-rule. Wilbur rules unemployment and controversy raging over the meaning of self-rule as the town's biggest problem. Gauthier acknowledges that his "government" so far is only symbolic. The Manitoba government has generally ignored the Gauthier government and deals only with Wilbur's council.

Although the notion of self-rule appeals to many in the community, others are worried that it might spell the end of

provincial and federal welfare and pension cheques, as well as government. Some question Gauthier's leadership. Noted Rev. Arthur Munn, an Ottawa missionary who has lived in Camperville for four years and supports the self-rule concept: "I don't think that the people would agree with the way he's going about it."

But Gauthier defends self-government with the theme of a man who believes he has an appointment with history. "I think and live, day and night, the Métis question in life," he told Maclean's. He predicted that self-rule will eventually give communities like Camperville control over health care, education, welfare and natural resources within "a Canadian context." Asked Gauthier: "Unless we have control of these things, how can we have a culture?" Even townfolk who regard Gauthier's plans as theory believe he has at least reinforced national and pride and political awareness. They cite the fact that Camperville residents carefully followed the scheduled coverage of the Ottawa conference on aboriginal rights last month (July) Wilbur, the mayor's 20-year-old wife, who speaks French and Plains Cree with her parents and cooks traditional Métis duck soup and bannocks, sits up the sound of the Métis: "There is a feeling here, the way we live. There is really nothing like sitting in a room with our people talking—a jelliness, I'd say."

Continually leaders also express optimism about Camperville's economic future. If they could get outside funds, said Wilbur, a land border port terminal and a company refurbishing log houses could expand. Restocking the depleted fishery of Lake Winnipeg would create employment, he said. But Wilbur fears the self-government movement has already hindered such projects. "In terms of getting grants and funding, the provincial and federal government are harder on this concept because of self-government and political views," he said. Gauthier notes that the government would rather see the Métis as welfare than in control of their own livelihood.

In an attempt to answer the questions about the future of the Métis and Wilbur's future, the town council called a public meeting for later this month to debate the issues. For Bellman and other elders, however, the self-rule approach is bound to fail—as it did 100 years ago at the Battle of Battleford. "They are trying to let Riel tried it, and Riel lost it," said Bellman. And, without a hint of bitterness he added simply: "A Métis is nothing. He hasn't got a country." —ANTHONY MARANO

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An attack from the right

By Marci McDonald

Stephen Lewis has never been from controversy. Only days before Prime Minister Brian Mulroney named him Canada's ambassador to the United Nations last October, he accused Mulroney's Conservative government of "proceeding recklessly to the White House." And in the six months since, critics have waited for the surprising appointment of the former Ontario New Democratic Party leader to headline polemically. Last week the inevitable occurred, as a furious right-wing speech by Lewis late in April in which he attacked a prestigious American conservative think tank for its attacks on the UN. But Ottawa firmly backed its ambassador, with Mulroney praising Lewis as "an outstanding ambassador, a businessman and thoughtful representative of Canada."

Indeed, the incident suggested that Mulroney's many political gambles in appointing Lewis may already be paying off. By raising Canada's profile at the United Nations—and in the United States—declared the delighted Lewis, "I wanted to create interest in the United Nations, to provoke a public discussion

But this was more than I hoped for." The debate began when Lewis was invited to address the United Nations Association of the United States of America in New York City on April 28. He decided to use the occasion to lay out his campaign for a more active defense of the embattled UN as an approach to its 45th anniversary this fall. His strategy: to take on the Washington-based Heritage Foundation, a 19-year-old, right-wing think tank that looked successfully at the U.S. withdrawal from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) last year and has produced more than 60 publications accusing the world body of increasing politicization, anti-Western rhetoric and assaults on the free enterprise system. Said Lewis: "They start out with the premise that unless it's good for the United States, it's not good at all. They are the critics that cause the most damage." But in calling



Lewis, 'provocative'

as he told Maclean's only hours before Mulroney's public vote of confidence, "Maybe I'm in trouble and I don't know it."

That kind of uncertainty was inevitable, given the fundamental ideological differences that separate Lewis and Mulroney's administration. But so far, the only awkward moment in his UN ambassadorship came last December, when Ottawa directed Lewis—a longtime proponent of a nuclear freeze—to vote against one during a plenary session of the UN. After consultations with Ottawa, he cast his own vote while making clear his opposing personal views. Indeed, despite the fact that some national affairs officials in Ottawa confide privately that they wish Lewis had not taken on the Heritage Foundation by name, the government has found that Lewis's assumed political instincts and beliefs are working to Canada's advantage. Already he has taken a leading role in a debate over African economic aid, and he has insisted that Canada speak out against South Africa's racial policies for the first time in six years. And by last week Lewis had persuaded the ambassadors of 11 other nations to coordinate efforts to defend and reconstitute the UN.

Lewis's clash with the Heritage Foundation also may bring congressional handshakes in the United Nations corridors. Lewis was the resident as welcome fodder for his mandate to mine public consciousness about the UN—and his own country's role in it—as Canada lobbies for a seat on the Security Council in 1998. "Ironically I will make mistakes," said Lewis. "It's almost unbelievable. But the job would be very boring if you couldn't be provocative." ☐

its traits "neo-isolationist" and "imperial aggrandizement." Lewis may have underestimated the Heritage Foundation's clout. In fact, the foundation's 1986 book *Mandate for Leadership* named as a model blueprint for the Reagan administration's first term.

Barton Pines, vice-president of the Heritage Foundation, denounced Lewis's speech as "extraordinarily improper behavior for an ambassador" and sent off a letter of protest to Mulroney's office. In an angry telephone exchange on Oct. 14, Pines demanded, "Is Mr. Lewis speaking for himself or is he speaking for the Canadian government?" At that point Lewis was forced to admit that he was not sure, because he had not obtained his remarks about the foundation with Ottawa in advance.

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Ontario's balance of power

By Mary Jauigan

Ontario's New Democratic Party finished third with only 36 of the 132 legislative seats in the province's May 2 election. But last week the party attracted the fiercest attention of its bigger rivals. Premier Frank Miller's Conservatives, who dropped 30 seats to a minority of 58, maneuvered for 100 co-operation when the house meets late in May. David Peterson and his revitalized Liberals, elected by their vote to 48 from 26 seats, sought too help that might enable them to take over the government. NDP leader Bob Rae, an affable 36-year-old labor lawyer, reserved judgment but made clear that the two larger parties must win 100 seats with policy decisions.

In courtting the New Democrats, leaders of the rival parties had to swallow strong words uttered in the final fortnight of the election campaign. Miller charged on April 26 in Kappaguan, Ont., that the NDP "drives us crazy and hate." And in a Hamilton speech three weeks ago the premier denounced Rae's call for an increase in Ontario's \$4-an-hour minimum wage as "the kind of dumb socialist idea that will destroy the very foundations of this province."

For his part, Peterson proclaimed at a home-town London meeting on April 28 that "irreconcilable" policy differences would bar an alliance with the NDP.

Still, Miller and Peterson both telephoned Rae last week and agreed to establish informal negotiating teams to meet with the New Democrats. Said Miller, who did not speak to Peterson last week: "One doesn't effluinate anybody. It's just that I assumed Mr. Rae may be more prepared at this point for negotiating." Constitutional experts said that if Miller is defeated early in his term, Lt.-Gov. John Aird—who agreed to allow Miller to form a government last week—might then ask Peterson to try to govern rather than calling a new election.

The possibility of defeat on a key vote—and threats from Tory agitators that Miller has a year to revive party fortunes—added to the pressure as the premier-elect sought to devise a compromise legislative program during a four-day retreat at his Rosneath, Ont., summer home. Miller, who succeeded William Davis as premier on Feb. 8, conferred with his cabinet. He also held a three-day meeting with former premier Eburn and his key strategists, whom Miller forces had excluded

from the campaign, to seek advice on building minority government—a situation that Davis found as premier between 1975 and 1981.

At the same time, Miller announced that despite earlier signs of hesitation he would proceed prior to a controversial plan inherited from Davis to extend public health in over 100 of 13 in the province's separate Roman Catholic school systems, now funded only for the first 30 years. Analysts said that plan, although backed by the opposition parties, cost the Conservatives election loss. But Miller promised public discussion on the issue, as advocated by Peterson.

Rae outlined his view of the people's expectations after a 36-hour meeting with his legislative caucus, which is now three members larger. The New Democrats' goals include further penalties for environmental polluters, equal pay for work of equal value for women and a ban on extra billing by doctors under medicare. At a later meeting senior labor leaders, including Bob White of the United Auto Workers, advised Rae to seize the first opportunity to defeat Miller's government. But Rae gave no clear about his intentions. "There are exciting times and we have some exciting decisions to make," he observed. "Everybody I meet gives me advice these days."

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Public disapproval

Reveries of dissatisfaction with his leadership have swirlled around Premier Richard Hatfield for months—and left the New Brunswick Conservative government on shaky ground in its re-election campaign. But last week, in the wake of a Tory byelection defeat on April 29 in the once-surely Conservative Marston riding of Riverview, some Tories went public with their disapproval of the man who in the past four months was acquitted on a charge of marijuana possession, faced down claims by two former college students that he gave them cocaine at a 1981 party and weathered accusations of excessive travel expenses. Caucus chairman Rex Harrison told his constituency of Saint John's Parley that the premier should quit before the next general election, which is due by the fall of 1987. His Kevin O'Leary (Saint John West) agreed that "there is an unease over government leadership." And in a constituency meeting attended by Hatfield in Victoria-Torquay, on the Upper Saint John River, 150 party members unanimously voted for a leadership review. But Hatfield declared, "I have a mandate to govern and I'm going to continue to do that."

Ottawa discord

In 1976 representatives of 35 Western and Communist bloc nations attending a conference on European security in Helsinki, Finland, signed a set of historic accords aimed at fostering peace, enhancing relations between nations and reaffirming human rights. But despite the passage of 10 years, the ideological chasm separating the nations of East and West in their approach to human rights was painfully evident as the same 35 countries met in Ottawa at the start of a six-week review of the progress—or lack of it—made in the area of human rights. After a fortnight of intense negotiation on the conference agenda, last week's official opening was delayed for seven hours while Soviet bloc countries

pressed for closed meetings. In an opening address to the conference—the only public session of the week—External Affairs Minister Joe Clark declared that "a world that is not increasingly humane is unlikely to be increasingly safe or even, in the long run, more prosperous." While private groups, including the Canadian Committee for Captive European Nations, charged Eastern European countries with violating human rights, the chief United States delegate, Richard Schifter, indicated that he would make an issue at the closed meetings of the Soviet Union's treatment of "refugees"—Jews in the Soviet Union who are refused permission to emigrate to Israel or other countries.

Looking for scandal

On the way to his re-election for a third term with an expanded legislative majority last Nov. 6, Nova Scotia's Conservative premier, John Buchanan, barely missed a beat, although then-Liberal leader Rasty Cameron accused the administration of mismanaging public money. But the specific example in Cameron's scolding—Buckville Tory Malcolm Mackay, whose opposition alleged had wrongly received \$45,424 in travel allowances during the previous three years—was deflected. So was Cameron, but his successor as Liberal leader, Vince MacLean, pursued the charges in the legislature. Mackay denied any wrongdoing, but provincial Auditor General Paul Conner reported on April 3 that Mackay was not entitled to the allowances he claimed because he did not live 40 km from the provincial legislature. Subsequently, an all-Tory legislative committee ruled that Mackay should pay back \$7,034 of the allowances paid to him. MacLean then took his charges to the *Novatus*. Last week after Sept. 8, A. MacGibbon acknowledged that the form is "considering" the information received from the Liberal leader and a commercial crime squad is investigating. Now, the opposition has broadened its attack by charging that the government maintains secret "black funds" to finance political favors and provided \$885,000 in loans to a motel business that the opposition claims is effectively controlled by Culture, Recreation and Fitness Minister William J. (Billy Joe) MacLean. For his part, MacLean denied that he has had any contact with the motel since 1985. Insisted MacLean: "There's nothing I've done that's wrong."

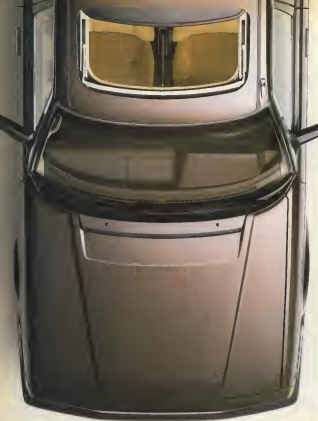
Bribery at sea



Morgan: a blind eye

The federal fisheries department and the army launched investigations last week after allegations surfaced in Newfoundland that federal inspectors accepted bribes from foreign shippers for turning a blind eye to violations of Canadian fisheries regulations after an unidentified St. John's fisheries observer told a reporter that he was offered a bribe of \$1,200 and two rail tickets to return home in exchange for new overfishing by a foreign vessel. Then, former provincial fisheries minister Jim Morgan, who quit as minister last fall after being convicted of illegal salmon fishing, claimed in the House of Assembly that widespread corruption existed among fisheries inspectors and veterans of the Newfoundland fishery were skeptical. Communist fisheries observer Denis McLooney: "I'm still waiting for the trip with the dancing girls."





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Media demonstrators marching to protest Reagan's visit, giving voice to the distrust that divides Europe and the world

WORLD

A continent in disarray

By Hal Quinn

For a few hours last week much of the world seemed suspended on a vague link to time. From the little Dutch village of Groenlo to the Yugoslav city of Belgrade, and from Moscow's Red Square to the Champs Elysees in Paris, war made glimmers with new paths as wreaths and speeches—and tears—paid homage to the heroes and the fallen of the Second World War. Ceremonies recalled one of the 20th century's seminal events: 75 days, the Allied victory in Europe in 1945, that ended the rhetoric of vengeance, the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union—powerful allies in the victory over Nazi Germany—gave voice to the mutual mis-trust that divides Europe, and the world, 40 years later.

While President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev traded hostile enmities, memories of triumph mixed with the sadness of the war's tragic waste—almost 45 million combatants and more than 38 million civilians killed in six years. Europeans still grieve for their liberated, but returning victims of the war, including Germans who had liberated the Dutch

town of Apeldoorn. In Brno, Queen Elizabeth II recalled how, as a 19-year-old princess, she and her younger sister, Margaret, had dressed in military uniforms and—unnoticed—had joined celebrating crowds outside Buckingham Palace on that historic May 8. In divided Germany last week's ceremonies were more somber. In East Berlin post-staging soldiers led a torchlight rally. In Bonn, West German President Richard von Weizsäcker reminded his countrymen that but for Hitler the postwar division of Europe would not have occurred. "We cannot separate May 8, 1945," he said, "from Jan. 30, 1933, the day the Nazis took power."

But it was left to Reagan, as a 39-day European tour, and to Gorbachev in Moscow to emphasize the importance of the anniversary. In a series of sharp exchanges the two leaders recalled the world that 40 years after American and Soviet forces met triumphantly at the River Elbe in Germany, the two superpowers are locked in a struggle for the hearts and minds of a cross-continent and a fractured world.

Reagan repeatedly assailed the Soviets as a threat to peace while he travelled from West Germany to France, Spain and Portugal. In a 45-minute

speech to the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France—interrupted by heckling from several dozen Socialist and Communist members of the 48-seat assembly—the President charged that a new mobile Soviet strategic missile, called the SS20, was "clearly designed to strike first."

In the Portuguese parliament later, amid walkouts by Communist members, Reagan pronounced that communism is losing out to Western-style democracy. Asked in Lisbon to respond to a charge by Gorbachev that the United States endangers peace, the President declared, "We're in to talk!" Gorbachev, in his 18-day tour, depicted the United States as being on "the forward edge of the war menace to mankind." In protest against Gorbachev's remarks—and against the recent shooting of a U.S. military officer by a Soviet soldier in East Germany—American diplomats boycotted the ceremonies.

Still, the two leaders exchanged private anniversary letters last week that were more conciliatory than most of their public remarks. During a brief press conference in Lisbon, Reagan said it was time that he and his Soviet counterpart "started talking to each other instead of about each other." And Gor-



50th Day anniversary parade in Moscow: exchanging little changes of rhetoric

bachev, in his speech, called for peaceful East-West relations—"for a world without war, for a world without weapons." U.S. officials have hinted broadly in recent weeks that they are optimistic that a Reagan-Gorbachev summit will take place at the United Nations in October. But shortly Air Force One over the Atlantic last week, spokesman Larry Speakes said the administration would prefer that the Soviet leader come to the White House.

For their part, the Europeans had to deal with the maximum to the President's visit. Relations between France and Germany were strained after Bonn voiced support at the May 24 summit announcement for the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative—popularly known as Star Wars—and for a 1996 round of global trade talks. Among the seven national leaders at Bonn only French President François Mitterrand had refused to endorse the 1986 starting date for trade negotiations, leading to West German charges that his defiance had wrecked the summit. In response, Mitterrand defended his stand as an attempt to prevent the collapse of the European free-trade system and to prevent reduced trade barriers to U.S. exports. The French president declared that the annual summit had become "a field in which perhaps oppose each other."

To seal the rift, Mitterrand and Kohl agreed to meet at month's end. But the dispute reflected a basic disharmony in Western Europe despite the decades-old steps toward greater unity. The achievements of the 17-year-old European Community include an agricultural policy that protects farm produce

prices with generous subsidies and a monetary system that largely stabilizes Euro-currency. But the farm support policy was threatened last week by West Germany's refusal to accept a 2.5-percent reduction in the subsidized price for cereals as a means of trimming a huge 300 wheat surplus. The German veto led some members to call for the resumption of the 1977 principle of unanimity in favor of deciding matters by a majority vote. With two new members, Spain and Portugal, due to join the 10-member community next year, the monetary rule, noted 11 official Francisco Andúzar, "is a recipe for deadlock."

Reagan with Gorbachev in Madrid: reducing the U.S. profile on a suspicious sign's note



That is also the case with the European Community. Gorbachev is the embodiment of the ideal of a united Europe when it was reformed in 1979, the parliament, housed in a handsome glass-and-concrete building overlooking one of Strasbourg's many canals, is now disparagingly labeled as a "talking shop." With little real power, its principal mandate is approval of the EC budget. Debates ring out in seven languages, soon to be nine.

The relationship of Spain and Portugal to the rest of Europe was an important item on the agenda for Reagan's visit. Tens of thousands of Spaniards demonstrated in Madrid against U.S. policy in Central America and Spanish membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Said one premier, Caspado Serra, 65: "If Spain had a dictatorship for 40 years it's because the Americans supported it." Indeed, as the eve of Reagan's arrival Spain's leading newspaper, *El País*, published a poll indicating that only 19 percent of Spaniards support Spain's north ties.

Spain's Socialist prime minister, Felipe González, has pledged to hold a referendum on the issue next year but has vowed to campaign for continued membership. To make 100 more palatable to voters, González is seeking a reduction in the 12,540 U.S. troops in Spain. And to bolster González's case, Reagan last week agreed in principle to large discussions to reduce the American profile. Still, with Spanish opinion running severely against the prime minister, the 1986 referendum loomed as the next major test both for Spain and for the future of European unity.

With Alex Kibinov in Madrid, Peter Lewis in Bonn and Joe Walker in London.



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INDIA

Rajiv's troubled agenda



Gandhi greets supporters: hopes of a glowing technocratic future

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi took office last year determined to give his country a new direction. Declaring Gandhi, "I can tell you that if they do not take hard decisions, then it is going to be a long time before anybody is going to get the chance." Elected with a vast 407-seat majority only eight weeks after the Oct. 11 assassination of his mother, Indira, the 40-year-old former airline pilot has acted quickly—although with mixed success—to implement plans for a more modern, forward-looking nation. In his first six months he has attempted to liberalize the government's economy, reduce corruption in politics and repair relations among the country's religious communities. Said T. N. Manu, an editor with the newspaper *India Today*: "He has lifted the country from the state of siege that existed through most of 1984. The mood is more upbeat now."

But last week, as Gandhi entered his seventh month in office, India's perennial troubles began to crowd in upon him. Militant Sikhs continued their often-violent struggle for self-rule by playing deadly true bombs made (suspected) by his wife's and at least 13 people died in bomb blasts. Further south in Gujarat, fighting between castes has claimed more than 80 lives. Strains also resurfaced in relations between India and its old adversary, Pakistan. Last week, addressing a local political rally, Gandhi accused the government of Gen. Zia ul-Haq of developing nuclear weapons—a charge that Islamabad denies.

Since taking office Gandhi has shed his image as the ideal, diffident outsider who entered politics reluctantly. Instead, the prime minister has emerged as a decisive leader, actively engaged in seeking solutions to some of the nation's most persistent problems. Still, critics say that the young Indian leader, who has no political experience, lacks the required experience. "The young fellows are new to the game," sneers Venkat Narayan, now writing a book about Gandhi. "They do not comprehend the necessity of the problems faced by India."

For the strife-torn Punjab even six months may be too long. Since his election Gandhi has unsuccessfully tried to reach an accommodation with the Sikh community. Two months ago he ordered the release of eight moderate Sikh leaders detained after the Indian Army raided their sacred Golden Temple in Amritsar in June, 1984. In addition, he lifted a government ban on a Sikh students' federation and appointed a high court judge to investigate the massacre of Sikhs in Delhi and other cities last November. More than 2,500 were killed when Hindus—allegedly incited by officials of Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) Party—looked revenge for the slaying of Indira Gandhi and her Sikh bodyguards. Three Sikhs charged with involvement in the crime go on trial this week in New Delhi.

But a fierce leadership struggle within the main Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, has shattered the prospect of an early settlement in the Punjab. Kar-

ter this month militant leader Jaginder Singh, father of Jaswant Singh (Madrass), the extremist leader killed in the Golden Temple attack, announced that the two principal Akali Dal factions had agreed to disband and make him their leader. The union was immediately rejected by the current Akali Dal president, Harchand Singh Longowal, a moderate who said that Jaginder Singh, 60, had neither the right nor the power to assume control.

At the same time, Sikh extremists intensified a campaign of assassinations in the Punjab. Last week a band of Sikh radicals attacked a firm in remote Dharam, killing the son of a local Congress (I) official and his servant. In retaliation Hindus stoned Sikh shops in the town.

Next, the Sikhs gunned down Hindu opposition politician Balbir Singh, who has been seen at his farm near the town of Bhatnagar. Again rioting followed, and one man was stabbed to death. Others in a Punjab village in June will survive to tell a man and get away with it in Punjab than to stand a boy and get away with it. People would not have the boy's life.

Gandhi faced more daunting problems in the western state of Gujarat, where protests have raged for months over a plan to increase the number of government jobs and college places at made for members of the lower castes. Last week, despite a government decision to suspend the quota, protesters in the city of Ahmedabad threw stones at a statue of Gandhi. The protesters said they were angry that the government had not done enough to help the poor. They also said they were angry that the government had not done enough to help the poor. They also said they were angry that the government had not done enough to help the poor.

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Longowal, Sikh struggle

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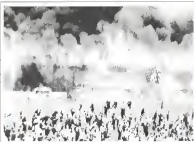
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Fans fleeing from Bradford's soccer stadium: 'we were all panic-stricken'

BRITAIN

Disaster on a windy afternoon

In the stands, 2,000 people followed the action in a third-round soccer match in the northern England city of Bradford. Behind the main grandstand, during Saturday's game against Lincoln City, one of the fans apparently was playing with matches. Then, strong winds whipping through the stadium caught the flames and within minutes a small blaze became a deadly inferno. There was a television crew at the scene, and throughout British millions of viewers watched as the fire raged through the wooden stadium, sending fans, many with their clothes burning, fleeing in panic. Late Saturday police reported that at least 40 people had died and scores of others were badly burned. Dejected Bradford coach Terry Butcher: "It was a terrible day. We were all panicking and had no idea what to do."

As police and firemen sifted through the remains for more bodies, the numbers of dead already made the disaster one of the worst in British soccer history. One incident involving more casualties occurred in 1971 during a soccer match in Glasgow when a stadium stairway collapsed, causing 66 deaths. But reports from some survivors in Bradford indicated that the death toll could have been worse. Bradford supporter Geoffrey Mitchell, for one, said that after the fire started he struggled to an exit gate only to find that it was locked. Added Mitchell, "Two or three hairy men put their weight against it and smashed the gate open. Otherwise, I don't think it would have been here."

Soccer games in the smaller British arenas are popular for family outings, and that was apparently the case in Bradford on Saturday. Said John White, who witnessed the blaze: "The place was full of children, families and old people. I saw a man on fire and I don't want to see anything like that again." Television viewers who watched the tragedy unfold live on their screens saw fans and police fleeing as the grandstand was engulfed in heavy black smoke and flames. Said a police spokesman: "The fire spread like lightning and the stand was totally burned to the ground."

There was no immediate indication that the blaze was connected to the hoodlums and violence that have plagued British soccer in recent years. But at the same time, in Birmingham, in central England, there were reports of two deaths as violence erupted in the stands during a match between the Birmingham City team and Leeds.

In the fire's aftermath, members of Parliament demanded an immediate inquiry into the cause of the tragedy in the world-class sporting town, 15 km. west of the city of Leeds. And Sports Minister Neil Maclean said that the fire raises serious questions about safety provisions at all sports grounds. The investigations will hear from witnesses who were shocked by the speed with which the Bradford blaze spread. Some even reported seeing people hurt to death as they sat in their seats—the tragic victims of an unlikely disaster on a windy Saturday afternoon.



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A coverup for a death camp

A chimney and a single stone shed outside the Chinese town of Ping-tao in Manchuria are all that is left of what was once known internationally as Unit 731. Forty years after the end of the Second World War little remains of the Japanese experimental station that claimed one of the darkest and most secret episodes of the conflict. Unit 731 was headed by 3,000 scientists

who worked around the clock in special laboratories and testing fields. Their goal: to perfect methods for deploying bacteriological warfare agents. From 1930 to 1945 at least 2,000 Chinese, Korean, Soviet and Mongolian prisoners died there following experiments using deadly diseases ranging from anthrax and smallpox to plague and typhoid. Although the existence of the camp

was known, it has only recently been admitted that U.S. government officials gave Unit 731's senior members immunity from prosecution in exchange for their findings on germ warfare. According to one secret Pentagon report, compiled in 1946 and recently obtained by *Monsters*, Unit 731's data was "of vital importance to the security" of the United States. The report added that "this government will not prosecute any members of the Japanese (Bacteriological) Warfare Group for war crimes of a war nature."

For their study Unit 731's experiments involved the operations of the notorious 731 death camp doctor, Josef Mengele. Some victims were tied to stakes in fields and then bombarded with "fire bombs" dropped from specially built airplanes. The bombs, designed by the camp's founder, Gen Shiro Ishii, carried a few-liter plague which fatally infected the prisoners. Other subjects, dehumanizingly nicknamed *maruta* (logs) by the scientists, were exposed to cholera and leprosy, administered from perfide germ gas. The tests came to an abrupt end shortly before invading Soviet troops entered the camp in August, 1945. Before fleeing to Japan with other senior officials, Ishii ordered the camp's destruction and the murder of 40 prisoners who could have acted as witnesses.

The Americans first learned of Unit 731 from Soviet officials in Tokyo, who requested interviews with the camp's leaders. U.S. agents investigating the reports labeled the Japanese data an inevitable breakthrough. One reason was that the Japanese had spent millions of dollars in research. Another, as an internal American report pointedly explained in December, 1945, was that "such information could not be obtained in our laboratories because of samples attached to living experimentation."

As a result of the U.S. policy, no member of Unit 731 who escaped to American-occupied Japan was ever prosecuted. Many used their wartime skills to become prominent physicians and researchers in postwar Japan. Dr. Koso Shimada, who participated in cholera, plague and typhoid experiments, now serves as a medical director at Osaka's Keio University. And Shiro Kasahara, whose research in tick encephalitis and *Saltusagashi* (typhoid) resulted in 135 recorded deaths, is now director of Tokyo's prestigious Kitasato Research Institute. Most of the scientists say they feel no guilt over their wartime service. Declared one former director to Japanese author Shoshi Murayama, who has written a best-selling book on Unit 731, "Everyone was a blind patriot then, convinced that nothing was wrong with dissecting maruta."

—PETER MCGILL in Tokyo

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GLOBAL NOTES

Death behind bars



Anti-apartheid outrage

The treatment of imprisoned black leaders in South Africa has been an explosive issue ever since activist Steve Biko died in police custody in 1977. As a result, there was outrage across the nation last week when black trade unionist Andries Bhebe, 25, died of head injuries after being held briefly by police in a Johannesburg suburb. The anger grew after reports that a second black man, 20-year-old student Digo Moyo, had also died following a two-hour work stoppage on May 14. The two deaths came amid continued rioting in the country's black townships against the apartheid policy of the white-minority government—and its black collaborators. At least 38 people were killed in various incidents as crowds stoned buses and trains and set ablaze houses. Civil rights leaders insisted that a decision by the government to cancel plans to move 70,000 blacks to remote tribal homelands would not stop the cycle of violence that has claimed 250 lives since September. As the disturbances escalated, the liberal Cape Times newspaper declared "South Africa seems to be drifting into civil war, threatening from any horrific incident to another."

South Pacific setback

Since French President Francois Mitterrand paid a one-day visit last January, sparking angry demonstrations, a fragile peace has prevailed in France's troubled South Pacific territory of New Caledonia. But the calm was shattered last week when renewed fighting broke out between the indigenous Kanaks, who are campaigning for independence, and French settlers, who bitterly oppose it. The trouble began when neo-fascist settlers attacked a group of 100 Kanaks in the central square of Noumea, the capital, where they had been holding a protest rally by dusk, when police finally restored order, one 20-year-old Kanak was dead and 90 people had been injured. France's special envoy, Edgard Pisani, blamed the violence on "ultra-right aggression" by a right-wing settler party, the Assembly for Caledonia Within the Republic (AFRC). The party was targeted by a recently announced French plan to replace the neo-dominated territorial assembly with a congress of four regional assemblies, likely to be controlled by the Kanaks—an reform step toward an independence referendum expected in 1987. Party leaders denied Pisani's charge, but Kanak legislators resigned from the elected assembly in protest. With that, Pisani's attempt to force a consensus on the future of the territory suffered another critical blow.

The Thais strike back

With only weeks to go before monsoon rains turn hostilities into mud, Vietnamese troops commanders last week attempted to wrap up their dry-season offensive against Kampuchean national forces on the Thai-Kampuchea border. But when Thailand discovered that the Vietnamese had once again penetrated its territory in pursuit of their Khmer Rouge enemies—near the northeastern town of Thai Chien-

ruk—the Royal Thai Army struck back. Supported by artillery fire and air strikes, Thai marines attacked Vietnamese positions in successive attacks up to 1½ km inside the border. After five days of heavy fighting, which left seven Thai soldiers dead and 57 wounded, Thailand's generals said they had driven some of the 800 Vietnamese soldiers back into Kampuchea. But the operation, they claimed, had been difficult. Indeed, this year Hanoi's well-equipped troops have overrun every major base of the resistance, which is fighting the puppet government installed after Vietnam invaded Kampuchea—then known as Cambodia—in 1975. In the process, Thai villagers and Kampuchean refugees have suffered heavily. Last week village officials, pointing out to the occupiers "All we want is for the Vietnamese and the Khmer Rouge to get off Thai soil. The war belongs over there."

Explaining an eviction

Stung by reports that his government had evicted tens of thousands of families victimized from an emergency relief camp, Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam last week blamed local officials for the incident and pledged to punish them. Mengistu's statement to United Nations investigator Kurt Jonsson—who stated that thousands might die on the trek home from the camp—came just before a similar government version. In its original account the Marxist regime denied using force in the evacuation and it accused U.S. officials who reported the transfer of staging a campaign "of demagoguery, defamation and falsification." Attempting to establish the truth, Jonsson traveled to Beirut—in northern Lebanon previous—later reporting that about 50,000 people had indeed been dispersed, supplied with only 19 days worth of food. Many, Jonsson said, had already reached home, but last week some 30,000 limped back to their, lacking not only food but clothing and shelter. Under the watchful eye of the U.S., the Ethiopian government has promised to care for them.

The battle for UNESCO



Western nations

When the United States formally withdrew from UNESCO last year, agency supporters declared that the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization would survive the loss of its largest patron. The declaration may have been premature. The American pull-out—over accusations of poor management and anti-Western bias—cost the agency a quarter of its \$600-million annual budget. Britain gave notice of its withdrawal by the end of 1985, and at least three other members—West Germany, the Netherlands and Japan—have threatened to follow suit. Last week the long-running battle moved in Paris at a meeting of the 11-nation executive board. A coalition of Western nations is pushing for tighter budgeting and fewer politically slanted programs. But the group suffered a setback when the board, responding to objections by Third World members, decided not to debate a U.S. government report critical of UNESCO. If the Western nations are completely stymied they may try to replace the agency's controversial director general, Audouin Dubois. Among the rumored successors: Pierre Tardieu.

The billion-dollar problem

By Jane O'Hara

When the contracts were signed in 1981, British Columbia's Northeast Coal field was presented as Canada's last major gas-coal link. The massive \$2-billion effort to mine coal from the Rocky Mountains in northeastern British Columbia and sell it to power-hungry Japanese steel mills would create 20,000 new jobs and add billions of tax dollars to provincial and federal coffers. But by December 1983, when the first coal was shipped from the northeast, the predictions of success had faded. The price of coal had dropped to \$70 from \$200 a ton because of a worldwide coal glut. And now the northeast's largest mine, the \$1.15-billion open-pit mine located 155 km northeast of Prince George and operated by Quinette Coal Ltd., is struggling for financial survival. Said Geoffrey Carter, a mining analyst with Toronto investment firm Milliken Dewberry Ltd., "Whenever I look at Quinette I nearly die, it's such a disaster."

From its onset critics have charged that British Columbia's Social Credit government seriously overestimated prospects for worldwide coal demand. In 1981 Toronto entrepreneur Stephen Ross's Denison Mines Ltd., which owns 50 per cent of Quinette, and Vancouver-based Teck Corp., a mining conglomerate which owns the northeast province's smaller B.C. mines. Both massive mine, signed contracts to ship annually 2.7 million tonnes of coal to Japanese steel mills for 15 years. At the time, British Columbia's industry minister, Don Phillips, said that a worldwide coal shortage would ensure exports from the area to 20 million tons a year by 1985.

The predictions of rising exports turned out to be wrong. By 1982 the worldwide recession had forced Japanese steel mills to trim their production. The Japanese began seeking price cuts from their suppliers, and in March 1984, Quinette slashed its price per ton by \$50 from \$200. To addition, a series of technical problems resulted in Quinette falling 50 per cent short of its 1984 production target of 4.5 million tons.

The major reason for Quinette's drop in production is the poor quality of coal deposits in its two open-pit mines. The coal was found to have a high ash content, which has made processing and refining expensive. The

problems are so serious that analysts say Quinette, which could lose as much as \$500 million this year, may have to be closed. The acquisition of 56 banks that provided \$800 million of Quinette's \$1.15-billion capital cost is now studying reports from two geological consulting



The Quinette pit mine includes coal and its usage from government geologists

tants—David Robertson & Assoc. and Monsoon Ontario Ltd., both of Toronto—to decide whether or not the mine is viable. A spokesman for the Bank of Montreal, which is one of the major lenders, would not comment on the reports.

The key question facing the bankers, analysts say, is whether to lend. Quinette another \$350 million to \$200 million to open a new pit nearby that will result in improved profits. Said Carter, "No one really knows if Quinette makes sense any more."

Indeed, before the project was approved provincial government geologists said there was sufficient proof of coal basins. That advice was ignored. Since then Quinette's problems have caused a continuing

political fiasco in the province. Facing intense questioning from the New Democratic Party in the legislature last March, an exasperated Phillips declared: "I didn't tell [the committee] where to put the hole. They put it in the best place they thought it should go."



And here you're blaming me because the hole's in the wrong place!" Both the federal and B.C. governments have spent millions of dollars on infrastructure to support the project. Ottawa spent nearly \$500 million to build a coal-shipping port at Prince Rupert on the B.C. coast and upgrade Canadian National Railway lines to transport the coal from Prince George to Prince Rupert. For its part, the B.C. government has spent almost \$8 billion on the project, including \$95 million in architecturally designed habitat towns near the mine. Now, the hopes of a new prosperity based on natural coal are slowly dissolving.



With Ross McKay



Slaght, finding stations and cutting a mining deal with the Blacks

A growing media empire

Last December Toronto communications executive Allen Slaght surprised the broadcasting community when he announced a group of businessmen whose aim was to buy the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.'s English-language television network. That undertaking was unsuccessful. Then, last week Slaght, 55, again stunned the industry when he unofficially traded in one media empire in order to buy a larger one. Slaght emerged as the mystery buyer of Toronto-based Standard Broadcasting Corp., which is controlled by leading financiers Conrad and Monte Black. Before he buys Standard's eight Quebec and Ontario radio and television stations, including CIBC in Montreal and CIBC in Toronto, Slaght will have to sell his two Toronto radio stations in order to comply with Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) rules. Declared Slaght, "I'm extremely pleased. Standard is a very professional company."

Slaght, the president of Slaght Communications Inc., will have to overcome several hurdles before the deal is complete. The Black brothers have agreed to sell their 49-per-cent interest in Standard for \$25.50 per share, worth about \$60 million. But Standard's remaining shareholders have to be offered the same deal, at a potential cost to Slaght of another \$60 million. And, to hasten the CRTC's approval of the sale, Slaght has already made arrangements to comply with CRTC rules prohibiting a firm from owning more than one at a time. An FM radio station is a single city.

Because Standard owns CIBC AM and CIBC in Toronto, Slaght will sell three-to-four radio stations, including CIBC and rock station Q-107, to Western International Communications Ltd. of Vancouver.

It is the second time this year that the Blacks have sold a portion of their large corporate holdings. In February the brothers sold most of the grocery stores operated by Dominion Stores Ltd. of Toronto to the Great Atlantic and Pacific Co. for \$145 million. According to media analysts, the Blacks sold Standard to sever the growing losses of a subsidiary, Valley Cable TV, in Los Angeles. CIBC Standard bought Valley Cable to reduce its dependence on Canadian revenues. But Valley Cable has now cost Standard a total of \$19.4 million in losses, and it has forced Standard into an overall deficit position.

In buying Standard, Slaght will not inherit its money-losing U.S. subsidiary. The deal permits him to sell Valley Cable back to the Blacks for \$2 million. For his part, Conrad Black would say only that he is interested in the sale because the proceeds can be used to further his strategy of redefining the assets of his many companies. But analysts claimed that Slaght was the clear winner in the transaction. Said Les Harris, a media analyst with Toronto-based brokerage House Brown, Solovitz Nether "Selling Standard is one thing. Selling it with the purchaser able to sell back Valley Cable and all its debt is quite another."

—ALAN FUSILAYERS, with Michael Saker

A chance for Mitel

From London to Toronto, business analysts were quick to proclaim it the perfect marriage. The union was British Telecom, which announced last week that it would pay \$120 million to buy 81 per cent of Mitel Corp. of Kanata, Ont. For them, the \$160-billion telecommunications giant that Britain's Conservative government sold last year in the world's largest over-the-air offering, the deal meant the acquisition of a top manufacturer of telephone switching equipment and a foothold in the existing North American market. And for debt-ridden Mitel, once the high-tech darling of Bay Street, the infusion provided a sorely needed cash infusion and the backing of a major player in the burgeoning international telecommunications world. Said analyst A. S. Wainwright of Toronto-based Minter Laid in Toronto, "Mitel's technology is unique and wonderful, but they needed a partner. What they found is ideal."

Mitel and British Telecom apparently agree in London. BT chairman Sir George Lewis issued a statement expressing delight at the purchase, which at Mitel headquarters in Kanata, 20 km west of Ottawa, company spokesman Robert Wright called "a new fit." Added Wright: "It clearly puts us in a good position." The advantages for 28-year-old Mitel were twofold: first, the largest wipe-out of the company's \$380-million debt; perhaps more significantly, the backing of BT also restores confidence in Mitel. Sarcasm laced \$22.1 million in sales of \$511 million last year. In 1984, Mitel was profitable for the company's owners. But analysts say the link with BT—one of the world's largest telecommunications firms—will ease customers' fears.

For its part, Mitel provides BT with a solid link to world markets. Mitel products are in use in 80 countries, and it is one of the world's largest manufacturers of switching systems. Last week British Telecom also purchased CTE Inc. of Toronto, a major seller and installer of Mitel equipment in Canada, thus closing the distribution loop. British analysts say the purchases confirm BT chairman Jefferson's determination to enter the rich North American market. With cash reserves estimated at \$2.6 billion, Mitel is a company that British Telecom is in a position to push U.S. sales. For Mitel, long a symbol of how Canadian-based high-tech can thrive in international competition, that news could not be better.

—MICHAEL CLARK, with Ken Mether in London

A media giant buys to sell

Wall Street was intrigued by the possibilities. First, maverick Australian tycoon Robert Murdoch, whose \$1.35-billion media empire spans four continents, bought 50 percent of Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. from Denver offices Marvin Davis for \$102 million last March. Then, Murdoch and the retired Davis agreed to pay \$2 billion (U.S.) to buy seven strategically located television stations from Metromedia Inc., the largest independent

broadcasting group in the United States. The link was clear with Fox's production studios and film library feeding the newly purchased stations. Murdoch's could well establish the fourth U.S. network, challenging CBS, ABC and NBC.

Last week's deal began to take shape a month ago during a meeting in the Fox station in California between Murdoch and Metromedia's savvy 70-year-old chairman, John W. Kluge. Under the

terms of the agreement, Murdoch and Davis will acquire Metromedia stations in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington, Dallas and Houston—reaching 18 per cent of all U.S. television viewers. They will also pick up a seventh station, WGBH in Boston, then sell it immediately to the Hearst Corp. for \$50 million. Because the accord calls for Murdoch's new firm to assume Metromedia's \$1.1 billion in outstanding debt, the total cash outlay for the takeover may be as little as \$300 million. Murdoch is clearly counting on Fox film and production channels through his six new TV stations to raise the earnings of both companies and help to carry the debt.

Murdoch has announced that he will ask U.S. citizenship to comply with federal laws that restrict foreign ownership of American broadcast properties. But he has lived in the United States for more than 10 years, and, as a result, his naturalization is likely to be routine.

At the same time, federal prohibition on substantial ownership of newspapers and TV stations in the same city will force Murdoch to sell off the newly tabloid *New York Post* and the Chicago *Sun-Times*, a daily that he bought in a hotly contested takeover in 1983. To help finance the takeover, Murdoch is also expected to sell The Village Voice, a weekly newspaper based in Manhattan's Greenwich Village, and possibly some of his Australian holdings, which include 27 newspapers and two TV stations.

There was speculation in New York last week that the Toronto-based Sun Publishing Corp., which publishes nine newspapers in Toronto, Edmonton and Calgary, as well as *The Western Post*, might be a leading bidder for the Chicago *Sun-Times*. The company bought the *Post* in 1980 after first attempting to buy the *Sun-Times*, only to be rebuffed by Murdoch. Sun Publishing president Douglas Creighton told *McGraw-Hill* that the company would consider purchasing the *Sun-Times* and was also looking to buy The Village Voice. But Creighton added, "We really have not picked up much traction. Until it is in good shape, we really should not be looking at anything else."

Meanwhile, it was still unclear whether Murdoch will acquire his television network with the same style that he has brought to his tabloids. The media giant has a clear preference for sex and violence over weighty news analysis, and his papers regularly carry headlines like "Army to poison 500 people." Indeed, Murdoch once used a variation of a well-worn Marshall McLuhan expression to sum up his newspaper philosophy: "Too often the medium is the message. We will never be bored."

—LENN GREEN in New York, with
More Clark in Toronto



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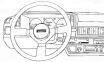
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NISSAN
MAKING MOTION

Mulroney's grand design

By Peter C. Newman

Brime Mulroney's secret political agenda—becoming more visible as the implications of the recent Western Accord begin to unfold—is to forge an alliance between Quebec and the West designed to keep him in power for at least the next dozen years.

As unlikely as that prospect may sound, it is precisely the formula that motivated Mackenzie King as Prime Minister of Canada over most of three decades. One side of the coin is the transformation of Quebec from the safe house of Canadian Liberalism to a dependable bastion of Toryism—in the process of being consolidated. A recent public opinion poll taken by the *Maclean's* magazine that nearly two-thirds of Quebecers now consider themselves to be Conservatives federally. The same survey placed the Liberals in the Prairie at an all-time low of nine per cent.

The man who stands in the middle of this political turnaround is Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed, who told me in a recent interview. "If Brian can carry off that kind of coalition he is going to be in power for 12 years, easy."

The longest serving and most solidly entrenched of Canada's premiers, Lougheed is a happy man. "We're in control of our own destiny," he said. "The party has never been stronger than it is now. I feel good about what we've been able to accomplish. I feel good about the new Prime Minister and what we've won in the Constitution—the preservation of our resources. Above all, we've got the energy accord, which has struck out the view that a federal government can arbitrarily impose its policies over resources owned by the provinces."

Lougheed repeats the Western Accord as Mulroney's greatest accomplishment. "If he had swung on that commitment it could have been the start of a very serious political process, not so much in furthering western separatism as forcing Westerners to develop their own political fortunes. After the Trudeau government put in the National Energy Program, I said it would be 20 years before the Liberals were elected in Alberta again. Then, John Turner made some astute comments and I thought it would be earlier. But, since the Liberal leader's negative reaction to the energy accord, maybe only 20 years was right."

Like most of the premiers, Lougheed was delighted with the Regien conference last February, not so much because of any concrete accomplishments but

because of the attitudinal change brought about by Mulroney's presence for creative negotiations. "The difference is in the way we're dealing with our differences," Lougheed said, "without ceremony, trying to listen to each other's point of view and then strive for a consensus. That and the attitude of the chairman—the Prime Minister—as the catalyst. There is an incredible difference between Regien and, say, three years ago, at the previous conference on



Lougheed: wishing for consensus

the economy with Mr. Trudeau. Mulroney is a great chairman."

Lougheed's mood of optimism is not without a few dark-lined clouds. The fact that the chances of getting an elected, effective Senate with equal representation from the provinces appears as slim as ever, the fact that agriculture still ranks far too low on the federal priorities agenda, and the fact that the Crow

fringe rate changes will benefit the railways more than the producers. But Lougheed's most pressing concern is to push the idea of free trade between Canada and the United States. He is awaiting the report of the Macdonald commission on the economy expected in June, so that he gets some nonpolitical ammunition for the national speaking tour he is planning for the fall to push his cause. "Free trade with the United States," he maintains, "has to be comprehensive, just like the European Common Market. The problem is that the bureaucrats in Ottawa are still mesmerized by the Pearson era and are looking toward GATT for the solution."

The substantial free trade crusade is probably a lost cause, because Regien no longer has the clout to deliver a deal only favorable to Canada and Mulroney is too politically savvy to risk anything less. But Lougheed will not give up easily.

The man angry in his home province has been in shift, the centre of Alberta politics from the right (where it was embedded by 20 years of Social Credit rule) more to the middle, thus avoiding the extreme polarization currently plaguing British Columbia. "I just hope," Lougheed told me, "that whoever comes after me understands that, because the extreme right point of view just won't wash in Western Canada."

The fact that the Alberta premier talks openly about his succession is a new departure for a politician who in the past has projected the image of perpetual power. "We're in a lull at the moment, but if you have built something up like I have the key thing is to be able to develop the transition to another leader. That's the question I have to resolve over the coming summer."

Meanwhile, Lougheed remains an eternally optimistic salesman of Alberta as the fountainhead of all things bright and beautiful. "I wasn't a party of businessmen the other night," he explained, "and I said, you know what this country needs is to have more self-confidence, the the Americans have in their own country—and they all nodded. Then I said, and the one event that really gave the Americans that sort of final surge of confidence was the Olympic Games. And they all nodded. So I said, I hope all of you know that the event that's going to do that for Canada is the next Olympic Games in my province in 1988. They had not realized that this was so, but I had them nodding—in they just had to keep nodding."



Good taste is why you buy it.

Ballantine's

Baseball's looming drug scandal

By Hal Quinn

Major-league baseball faces its most serious crisis since eight Chicago White Sox players were barred for life from professional baseball for taking bribes in the 1919 World Series. Indictments are expected this month from a Federal Bureau of Investigation-installed grand jury on drug trafficking "in or near" Three Rivers Stadium, home of the National League Pittsburgh Pirates. Last week, just two days after finishing mandatory drug testing for all baseball personnel except major-league players, league commissioner Peter Ueberroth predicted that the outcome of the grand jury drug probe will be "bad." Said Ueberroth: "There will be things that will be damaging to the game."

Baseball's credibility is still suffering from revelations that top players have abused drugs and alcohol. In 1988 four Kansas City Royals were sentenced to jail terms on drug charges and last week Joe Mauer, pitcher, and Alan Wiggins, a second baseman, were arrested in a drug rehabilitation centre and suspended from the team for 1989. At least 10 major-league players have testified since last December before the Pittsburgh grand jury. One witness was Montreal Expos outfielder Tim Lincecum, who admitted to cocaine dependency in 1982 and was treated at a rehabilitation clinic. Others included three Pirates—Al Holland, Lee Mazzilli and Bud Soury, two former Pirates, Dale Berra of the New York Yankees and Lee Lacy of the Baltimore Orioles, and San Francisco Giant Jeff Leonard, New York Met Keith Hernandez, St. Louis Cardinal Lennie Smith and Houston Astro Eric Carter.

The players insist that they have been misled only as witnesses and are not under investigation. Said Pittsburgh criminal lawyer Samuel Reisk: "In my opinion it is unlikely any players would be the target of prosecution." But Pirate Bill Madlock said last week, "You know that players have been causing other players when they get behind those raised doors."

The league and players are as concerned about Ueberroth's mandatory drug testing scheme as they are by the prospects of the grand jury's findings. Details of the plan have not been released, but last week the commissioner declared: "We will be including everyone on the roster on drugs. This means it will include more than 3,000 minor-league players, coaches, scouts,

the major-league office personnel—everyone." Indeed, Ueberroth himself said that he would also submit to the tests. Major-league players are not affected, because their union would have to approve. The players' association said



Wiggins: the most serious crisis since 1919

the owners reached an agreement last summer that allows for mandatory testing of players only after a medical panel determines the need for such a test. Last week Ueberroth urged the players' union to voluntarily include the players.

Team owners and management generally applauded Ueberroth's plan. Said Montreal Expos general manager Barry Cowh: "One of a problem in the most critical part of this disease, and testing may just help overcome that. The drug problem has to be addressed." But the players' union was initially hos-

tile. Said association executive director Donald Peltz: "What Ueberroth is doing is engaging in a public relations effort to escape the collective bargaining process. It won't work." But late last week Peltz said that if the present program proves ineffective, the union would "reconsider."

Still, not all the players are convinced. Said Montreal Expos player representative Steve Rogers: "The fan has the right to know that the entertainment as the field is not diluted by drug use. But I consider this to be a major invasion of privacy." Add of Toronto Blue Jays assistant player representative Ernie Whitt: "The commissioner is saying he believes that we are taking drugs without any evidence at all. Over 600 guys will pay the price for the behaviour of the 10 or so who do have a problem." But Rogers, for one, says he does not object to the testing. Said Rogers: "If you have nothing to hide, it shouldn't bother you." And Expos broadcaster Dave Van Horn, subject to the mandatory tests as an employee of the Montreal team, added, "Anybody who thinks that the problem of drugs in baseball stops with the players is deluding himself."

But Atlanta Braves pitcher Terry Lincecum raised a critical note. "I am against tests because I wouldn't trust them." Indeed, results of a 1981 study by the Atlanta Centers for Disease Control, published last month in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, underlined the unreliability of drug testing laboratories. Among 35 labs studied, researchers found that in as many as six per cent of tests, cocaine was detected when

it was not present. And some labs failed to detect cocaine in 100 per cent of the cases when it was present in the sample. Said Dr. Joe Borek, one of the authors of the study: "Based on the quality of drug screening, I would hesitate to be tested myself." The game, however, has no choice. Reisk will be severely tested when the grand jury indictments are announced.

With Carl Reynolds in Pittsburgh, Bruce Wilton in Montreal and Bill Lewis in Atlanta.



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Expo 86
Montreal
The World's Fair in 1986



ROYAL BANK

The world's first global newspaper

By George Bain

In the offices of the *International Herald Tribune* in northwest Paris, there is a picture of the late screen star Jean Seberg wearing a yellow swimsuit with the newspaper's old logo emblazoned across the bosom. The picture, a blowup of a publicity still for a film she made, is in black and white, but I know better. In the middle 1960s when I first got to know the *Herald Tribune*, Jean Seberg typed howled the paper to tourists along the Champs Elysees and the shirts were resolutely yellow.

The newspaper's office was not then far away, as the rue Renoir, also in the 8th arrondissement, above the grand hotels, restaurants and cafés blares thicker than anywhere else in Paris. Art Buchwald, who worked for the *Paris Tribune* for 11 years—a tight-lipped reporter, film critic, wine and food expert, finally general columnist ("Mostly About Pong!"), recalls the old place with fondness and regards the move to outposts quarters in distant Neuilly with distaste. "It was a marvelous, marvelous old building," he said recently. "The furniture was falling apart. And some of the loveliest, sweetest people in the world were always dropping in." The premises, in the basement, belonged to a Communist union, and on any given night the socialist newspaper might not be in its hands of the *International Tribune*.

With various adjustments of title, mostly reflecting altered realities in the newspaper business at home—as, for example, the *New York Herald Tribune*—the paper that is now formally the *International Herald Tribune* (published with The *New York Times* and The *Washington Post*) has been going since Oct. 4, 1967. That, according to executive editor Philip M. Pines, makes it a year older than the venerable *Financial Times* in London and the third-oldest newspaper in continuous circulation (four years of the Second World War excepted) in Paris.

The original *Paris Herald* was described by its founder, James Gordon Bennett Jr., of the *New York Times* as a village newspaper for the international community in Paris. That definition had become too narrow long before the days Art Buchwald remembers from the late 1940s, when people, hungry for news of home, used to leer at it like a gem for the early edition. In postwar World War years the paper has been available in most of Western Europe, although

not always everywhere on the day of publication and not necessarily at the corner news dealer. But in the past 11 years the *International Herald Tribune*, or IHT as it likes to think of itself, has been transformed into the world's first global newspaper on sale in the same form, on the same day, in 164 countries.

The figures behind these facts are enough to make any publisher blink. The circulation in June last year, the best month, reached 168,000 copies a day, which is slightly more than the circulation of *The Economist Journal* (151,000). That many copies spread over 164 countries make for high distribution costs, even for a paper that runs to a slim 14 to 20 pages a day. And given the news/advertising breakdown is 70 to 30 per cent in favor of news, according to publisher Lee W. Hasbener, it can be seen that the space in which to recoup those high distribution costs is constrained. Yet the paper has financed the past 11

Its readership is not one that counts pennies. The household income of the average reader is more than \$70,000

years' expansion, based on dispersed printing in London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague and Marseille, wholly from earnings, and the paper is, in Hasbener's words, "nicely profitable." That means something close to a 10-per-cent profit margin.

Hasbener added that "the advertising and per-paper costs are intended to stress the quality of the newspaper." In other words, they are not cheap. The per-copy price illustrates the point: in most of Western Europe the newspaper costs almost 30 cents Canadian. But its readership is not one that reads pennies. The household income of the average reader is calculated to be just over \$70,000 (U.S.). What a buyer gets for his pence, dollars, kronor, shekels, piasters, marks, shillings or riyals is an extraordinary quantity of news and material, out of proportion to the small number of pages. Three things help achieve that result: smaller-than-usual type, tight editing and fewer, and generally smaller, pictures than most dailies or Sunday papers. Quality newspapers, which presume the reader comes to read, do not provide as much eye relief in

the form of pictures and white space as so-called mass-circulation newspapers. The *Wall Street Journal* is another example.

For context, the IHT starts with the full output of The *New York Times* and The *Washington Post* to draw on. The paper is owned one-third each by The Post, the Times and Whitney Communications Corp., representing the interests of the late John Hay (Jack) Whitney, who kept the Paris paper alive for five years after the New York parent went under in 1966. A recent day's front page carried 10 stories—a Globe and Mail average would be seven or eight—free from (chronic) Washington (two) and London, Japan, Houston, Warsaw and Yugoslavia. They came from IHT staff, The *New York Times*, The *Washington Post* and The Associated Press. A few days' issues carried columns by Anthony Lewis, George F. Will, Tom Wicker, Flora Lewis, William Safire, Ronald Baker and, of course, Art Buchwald.

The IHT is made up in the Paris office at 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle. Each page, photographically reproduced on high-quality paper, is placed on a drum, electronically scanned continuously across the page on the drum revolvers and is then micro-reproduced in Hong Kong, or wherever, in four minutes (in Paris, where the pages go across town by motorcycle courier, the time required is 30 minutes.) The IHT's next printing and distribution location will be Manila, for Latin America—and perhaps Canada, Tokyo and two more European locations are being considered. From all these points precisely the same newspaper will be published.

This is the global newspaper, a newspaper edited to appeal to a readership defined by international business, political and cultural interests, rather than by geography. What does the emergence of such a newspaper mean for the future of existing newspapers? Phil Hasbener was his newspaper as something on top—as international newspaper overlaid on national and local newspapers which will continue to fill particular needs.

The question is, which of these levels will get to carry the news? Hasbener once was taken aside at a dinner party by a high official who said they must talk. And they did. In detail. About the late Africa's then and stills as among Rwanda, Panama, Serbia, Italy and five or six more. Healy parlayed the conversation. With evidence like that, it's not about to give them up.

A taste for adventure

EXPORT A

EXPORT A LIGHT

EXPORT A EXTRA LIGHT

EXPORT A

Health and the tar: Light cigarettes that deliver less tar than regular cigarettes—avoid smoking. Average per cigarette—tar: 1 mg., nicotine 0.1 mg. Light cigarettes that deliver less tar than regular cigarettes—avoid smoking. Average per cigarette—tar: 1 mg., nicotine 0.1 mg. Extra Light cigarettes that deliver less tar than regular cigarettes—avoid smoking. Average per cigarette—tar: 1 mg., nicotine 0.1 mg. King Size cigarettes that deliver less tar than regular cigarettes—avoid smoking. Average per cigarette—tar: 1 mg., nicotine 0.1 mg. King Size cigarettes that deliver less tar than regular cigarettes—avoid smoking. Average per cigarette—tar: 1 mg., nicotine 0.1 mg.

BRINGING UP BABIES

By Ross Laver

The halls of the Vancouver Academy of Music overflow with the sounds of children practicing their scales. But in one classroom the music blends with the laughter of small children there, some of the academy's 200 pupils who are three to five years of age and learning to play miniature violins, cellos—and full-size pianos. In Montreal, scarcely dressed women attend a weekly "parent effectiveness training" course in the affluent Town of Mount Royal. Clinical psychologist Esther Lefevre helps the parents learn winter to help new parents cope with problems including breast-feeding, children's bedtime—and juggling careers and home life. But in Toronto, for Anna Barron-Schoen, 31, the choice between keeping her job as a retail clerk or staying home with her two children was simple: the job lost out. These cities, three approaches. Never before in Canada has so much serious public attention focused on the care and nurturing of infants—on subjects ranging from diaper rash to day care, parental bonding to early education.

Anxieties: One likely reason is that the children of the postwar baby boom are now belatedly becoming parents themselves, creating what demographers call a first "baby boom echo." To enter the new market, publishers have unleashed a flood of books and articles, often contradictory, which provide anxious parents of newborns with step-by-step instructions on what to do and how to do it. At the same time, an unprecedented surge in scientific research on child development is uncovering data that challenge some of society's traditional beliefs about how much newborn children know about the world around them and what parents can do to aid their development. Says Lefevre: "At one time people learned how to raise children from members of their own family. Now, parents are turning more and more to professionals."

Much of the increased interest in babies and child-rearing is a result of the fact that, as a group, new parents in the 1980s tend to be older, more educated and more affluent than their forerunners. Overall, the annual birthrate in Canada has remained constant during the past three years, at 15 babies per



Anderson, Moore and Krieger: bouncing, embracing, playing and growing to music

1,000 population. But Statistics Canada reports that there has been a sharp increase in the number of children born to women aged 30 and older. In 1983 there were 88,043 births to women over 30, compared to only 65,086 a decade earlier.

Competition: But what distinguishes the modern mother most is her career. Nationwide, more than half of all two-parent families with at least one child under the age of 6 have two incomes. And just as they are willing to devote time and energy to succeed in the workplace, many new mothers—and fathers—are anxious to prepare themselves as fully as they can for this new role as parents. In short, they demand the best

of the most trendy art courses—many of which have impressive waiting lists. Born Vancouver Academy of Music director Jennell Garbowitz. "There is no way we can keep up with the demand. Some parents sign up their kids as the day they are born—or even while the mother is pregnant," said Garbowitz. Meanwhile, director of program development for Montreal's Westminster YMCA. "As adults we are striving for success and we want the same for our children. We tend to feel that the faster they develop, the better off they will be."

Still, some parents say that the current emphasis on quality child-rearing is excessive. Declared Halifax dentist Donald Stephenson, 39. "All the hype

could be," Crysler said, "as we want to make sure we give our kids the best." But there are also pressures on women who stay home to raise their children. Barron-Schoen, for one, did not offer the aid her husband, Bruce Barron, decided they could support a family on his salary as an architect. "It was a purely selfish decision," Barron-Schoen said. "I was brought up that way and I want my children to be just like me." Still, Barron-Schoen added that being a full-time mother is Clara, 4, and Simon, 2, doesn't sit as smoothly—especially because of her five-year-old son, who was with her choice. Added Barron-Schoen: "People think that I am an idiot just because I enjoy domestic life."

Despite the wealth of expert advice and self-help manuals, however, most child care specialists say that it is important for parents to trust their own judgment. The first paragraph of Dr. Benjamin Spock's 1945 classic, *Baby and Child Care*—five revisions and 20 million copies later, the book is still a best seller—begins, "You know more than you think you do," and it goes on to advise parents to trust common sense and not to be overruled by the experts. For her part, Blomfield tells parents not to be afraid to rely on their own intuition. She said, "Parenting is still a hit-and-miss kind of thing."

Aspirations: The sudden realization by new parents that they are responsible for another human life inevitably produces stress. As Montreal psychologist Lefevre said, the majority of new parents are planning to have no more than one or two children. With their parental aspirations riding on only one or two offspring, she added, "there is more anxiety about doing things right. All of their eyes are on their backs."

University of Calgary psychologist Terence Craghead says that many parents worry unnecessarily about some aspects of their children's development. Feeding habits and toilet training are two of the most common sources of concern. Six years ago Craghead began a series of Great Kids conferences in Calgary to help parents cope with the pressures of child-rearing. Said Craghead: "Parents are constantly asking us whether they have done something wrong because their kid is not toilet trained. I tell them to forget about it. I have never met an adult who was not toilet trained." Similarly, children are not apt to alarm themselves. Added Craghead: "Using a fork is a fairly sophisticated motor skill. It takes time to imitate the 3 parents and sooner or later they will do it on their own."

Often the advice that experts do furnish borders on the self-evident. According to Jerome Kagan, a renowned child psychologist at Harvard University in Boston and author of *The Nature of*



Taylor with 21-month-old Robbie Gelezyn: creating playtime before they are down

for their offspring—and they are prepared to work hard for it. Said University of Toronto psychologist Alison Gopnik, 29, herself a mother of two boys, age 6 and 4. "Working women today tend to look upon having a baby as another professional endeavor. They want to know a lot more about what kinds of activities are best for their children."

Added Roy Ferguson, a child care specialist at the University of Victoria. "Parenting used to be thought of as an innate skill. Now people see it as something that can be improved."

Often, these new attitudes give rise to competitive parenting. Accustomed to high-powered careers and upward mobility, many ambitious new parents aim to bring up state-of-the-art babies. They fight to place their offspring in the best preschools, the best day camps and even

about parenting is crazy." He and his wife, Jenni, 36, a teacher, have two sons and two daughters ranging from eight months to five years. Added their father: "When you look at all the information that is available, you cannot help feeling paranoid. There must be all sorts of things I just do not know about."

Guides: Roy Craghead, 37, a CBC television producer whose daughter, Katherine, 6, attends a Toronto nursery school, says that she also feels the pressures of being a modern parent. Declared Craghead: "Parents today are almost paranoid in choice: where should my child go to school, what lessons should she take—the list goes on and on." If anything, he added, the problem is intensified for working mothers. "Women who work early a variety of guilt because we are not with our children as much as we



Vancouver music teacher Rosalind O'Keefe (right) introduces parents and state-of-the-art babies.

COVER

the Child, parents should try to create a "nurturant environment" for their infants—that is, they should provide them with plenty of love, attention and stimulation. Said Kagan: "What is important is a sense of predictability. A child needs to know that when he cries he will be taken care of and when he is happy he will be fed." Consenting to the theory that parents may spoil a baby by overdoing him in their arms when he cries, Kagan declared: "There is no evidence whatsoever for that belief."

Spooks. At the same time, after a hard day at work, many malcontent parents may find themselves without the energy to explain to a child why some behavior is unacceptable. Kirby Clowen, 38, of Toronto, for one, has struggled—not always successfully—with that problem. She is a lawyer with a major boy street firm, and her husband, David Good, 38, is a litigation expert for The Toronto Sun. Both have demanding jobs that require long absences from home. Said Clowen, the mother of four-year-old twins Michael and Marcus: "When we see the boys we are usually both tired. Because the balance is so delicate between work and home, one of them is usually out of whack." But Clowen says that she does not speak her children, and she tries not to overreact to minor incidents. Added Clowen: "They never throw fits, as I did not make them wear them. But other things, the politeness, do matter. So they know that when I get

angry, it is for a good reason."

Modern parents tend not to be as strict as earlier generations. But many authorities, including Edward Connors, chief director of Bogus's Merit Centre for Developmental Problems in Children, say that parents are less permissive than they were in the 1960s and early 1970s. According to Connors, there is evidence of a reversed response in discipline after a period of overindulgence—say, some of them began, however—in

reined 85 per cent are cared for in private homes, sometimes by trained child care specialists and sometimes by untrained mothers, supplementing their household income. Said Martin's friend, a University of Toronto researcher on day care resources: "Right now we have a patchwork funding scheme that doesn't adequately support a system of high-quality child care. We have to establish a system where public funding is directly supporting pre-emptive child care."

Unsupervised: The quality of care varies widely. Donna Lorenson, a vice president, says Minneapolis, Minn., recalls her concerns two years ago when she arrived early at her two-year-old daughter's day care. Said Lorenson, 38: "I worried about the quality of the care. I was afraid the child was being neglected." Lorenson now hires babysitters to look after Taryn and her eight-month-old son, Ryan, in her home while she is working. Lorenson said: "I do not believe in giving 100 per cent of myself to my kids



Lorenson, new mothers

—but the children do come first."

Indeed, some authorities contend that day care is generally undesirable. Dr. Robert Barker, for one, a forensic psychiatrist who examines patients sent from the courts to the Ontario government's maximum security facility at Penitentiary, Ont., described day care centres for children under 5 as "part-time orphanages." Barker said that high staff turnover and rotating shifts in many centres rob youngsters of the chance to form close, stable bonds with adults who care for them. As a result, he is concerned that children raised in those environments might not properly develop such qualities as trust, empathy and affection. Declared Barker:

"In 15 years we could be left with a generation of partial psychopaths—a term he uses to describe adults who are 'superficial, manipulative and unable to maintain lasting, mutually satisfactory relationships with others.'"

Development. Not all child care experts share that view. But there is widespread agreement that until the age of 3 or 4, an infant is best off receiving individual attention. The reason: studies have demonstrated that the first three years of life are crucial in all aspects of a child's development. Said Rogers's Connors: "There is fairly conclusive evidence that kids raised in a day care facility for their first two years do not show as much a social and emotional development as ones in the home. It really is common sense that if child-rearing will speed a child's development."

But Ferguson adds that many women who leave work to look after their children soon feel regretful. He explained: "If the mother has been putting off her career because she feels she should be at home, her mothering is often not as good as it could be." Declared Sandra Laguarda, 31, an assistant radio producer and the mother of a three-year-old boy: "When I left home last winter, I thought I would be able to stay at home for the first four or five years. But after 18 months I felt as if my brain was shrinking."

Two-quarter studies who reject total immersion motherhood sometimes compromise by hiring babysitters who come to their homes during the day. The Sta-



Montreal computer classes: prepared for a world where computers are becoming a necessary fact

phenomena of Hoffer are one couple that insist on at-home care for their four active children—despite the \$778 per-month cost. Said Jane Stephenson: "The woman who looks after them now is great. She keeps them busy with all sorts of projects. They get home and the kids are exposed to a whole new set of things with it." Dawn Wilkinson of Winnipeg uses the same approach. Wilkinson, director of communications for Manitoba's department of housing, tries a regular babysitter and then group day care before finally settling on a day nanny for her two-year-old daughter, Ashley. Wilkinson and her husband, Donald, say they appreciate being able to make Ashley's money to their needs. Said Dawn Wilkinson: "My biggest concern is finding someone who shares our values and priorities."

Friendships. At the same time, many experts believe that group day care is beneficial for older children. Because 2 allows them to form friendships and interact with people of their own age. Vancouver lawyer Janet Prowse, 46, says, sent her eldest son, Clifton, now 6, to a day care centre when he was 2. Said Prowse, 36: "I found that our child would play with other kids, and get there were no other children in our neighborhood."

As well, because U.S. research has confirmed that even newborn babies are capable of rudimentary learning, an early education has emerged to give severely autistic infants and toddlers a head start on everything from playing

Mozart sonatas on the violin to running computer programs. In the Vancouver area, parents of artistically inclined young children are attracted to the music. Said Vancouver Arts Council's Local on Inglewood Granville Island near the heart of the city, the centre offers classes for two-year-olds in dance, painting and clay and wood sculpture. Fees run from \$45 to \$57 for 15 45-minute sessions. Said Vancouver clinical psychologist Jean Proulx, 38, whose son, Jordan, 3, has been enrolled in classes at the centre for the past year: "It provides us with an opportunity to socialize with other children. If he did not enjoy it, we would not come." Reading off Jordan's schedule are weekly gym classes at a local community centre, short-term sessions at the library and an informal, 30-minute music class designed to expose preschoolers to the basics of rhythm and sound.

Farm. Toddler expense centres are also springing up across the country. Toronto's Central North offers twice-weekly classes that allow one- and two-year-olds accompanied by adults to bounce, swing, climb and crawl to the rhythm of disco music, graduates of that program move on to Kindergarten classes, where they clamber about on rings, ladders, slides and elevated beams—having fun all the while—while developing their motor skills. Said instructor Jeff Howell: "One little boy sat in the corner for a few weeks. When I introduced him to the trampoline he opened up completely." And Dagmar Anderson, a Swedish au-

ethicist as a year's sabbatical in Canada, said that her two-year-old son enjoyed the classes. David Anderson: "When my son Michael was born three months ago, Kruttschnitt was very shy and stayed with me all the time. After a couple of weeks he became very outgoing." Children from six months to four years can enroll in returning classes at *Thrive*. *Thrive* is a suburban shopping center in Scarborough, Ont. Founded in 1979 by owner Kefik Taylor, 38, the school has never advertised for business, but it currently has a waiting list of about 500 children—with some prospective clients signed

up knowledge to their children at an early age. Phil Elder, an environmental design professor at the University of Calgary, and his wife, Janet Keating, a lawyer, have a four-year-old daughter and a five-month-old son who are not enrolled in special courses. Instead, they encourage Emily to develop her talent for drawing, constantly read books to the children and take them to the zoo, parks, children's theater and baseball games. Said Elder: "Emily is the kind of child who could tempt you into accelerated learning but that is putting a child under stress."

The experts themselves are divided on the value of early learning. Those who question the trend include Kerry Broad-



Andrea, Andrew and Andrew-Mina: daily sessions with *Thrive* help babies learn

ap by parents before they are born—for no eight-week, \$40 course.

Computers Some more ambitious parents try to introduce their preschoolers to academic skills. And for the past year Montreal computer salesman Frederick Moss has been offering computer classes for three- and four-year-olds at his store, *Mosses Ltd.* Using educational games, the children quickly become skilled on the machines and even learn Logo, a computer language for children. Said Moss: "Parents want their children to be prepared for a world where computers are becoming a necessary tool." Phyllis Simon, 37, has noted the same attitude among parents who shop at her store, *Wonderer Kids*. Said Simon: "People seem to feel that unless their state, preparing their children early, they are going to be left out of the job market."

Yet some parents balk at three-hour

sessions at Harvard, a leading authority on children—who says that exposure to intense infant education may stunt a child's emotional and creative growth (page 54). On the other side are such early-learning evangelists as Glenn Doman, 65, a physiotherapist and founder of the *Better Baby Institute* in Philadelphia. Doman tells parents who pay \$496 (U.S.) to attend his seven-day courses that every infant is born with the potential to be greater than Einstein or Leonardo da Vinci. He adds that unless formal instruction begins during infancy, the opportunity for intellectual supremacy is harder to realize. His prescription: daily flashcard sessions, almost from the moment of birth, as subjects are viewed as art history and biography. About 4,500 parents have taken the course since it was first offered in 1971, and those who cannot attend in person may select from a recently



Joyce-Dobson with her children, David and David-Mina: Joyce rings up her job to stay home with two children

issued line of videotaped lessons with such titles as *How to Teach Your Baby Acquisitional Knowledge* and *How to Get Your Baby to Master Physical Concepts*.

Many of those who have pursued the Doman technique are convinced of its effectiveness. Toronto photographer Sherman Hines, 41, for one, attended a *Better Baby Institute* training course four years ago. Said Hines: "There is no question it has made a difference with my children." He and his wife, Andrea, started flashing reading cards at one David (now 6) when he was 2, within a year, Hines said, David could recognize 3,000 words and could readily identify paintings by such Canadian artists as David Milne. His younger brother, Andrew, who will be 5 next month, got as early as 18 months. Hines said that even earlier start, his flashback sessions began when he was only a few days old.

Hines says that many people object strongly to the better-baby philosophy—indeed, some of his friends now refuse to speak to him because they are convinced that he is hurting his children by forcing them to learn. But he says that Doman's methods are valid, declaring: "Most people put their kids' education on hold until they are 5 or 6 and then expect the school system to teach them everything. Unfortunately, by that stage it is usually too late."

Most specialists say that early education can help a child to reach his potential once he begins formal education. But many of them disagree with Doman on the form the stimulation should take. Kagan, for one, contends that there is no evidence to suggest that using flashcards to teach children letters and numbers is beneficial to all children. And in some cases, she says, pressuring a child to learn may cause him to question his own ability and produce anxiety and stress that may impair future learning. For that reason Kagan and others urge parents to concentrate on their children's creative and emotional development while encouraging intellectual achievement. Added Kagan: "What is really important is to foster a love of learning without pressuring the child."

Push ahead For her part, Toronto psychologist Gopnick said that many non-oriental parents tend to overlook the education value of such traditional childhood games as peek-a-boo and drop the spoon. Those games, she added, are useful in teaching babies "that objects do not disappear when they are hidden from view and that objects go down, not up, when you drop them." As well, research at several U.S. universities indicates that parents who encourage their babies' first halting attempts at speech may indirectly be spending their child's grasp of language. Said Gopnick: "The ability to recognize letters and numbers is something adults

think is very important to learn. But from a baby's point of view it is really quite trivial."

To test the effectiveness of early education, Crisp Raney, 41, a psychologist at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, has been following the progress of 124 children, half of them enrolled in preschool classes when they were three months old or younger and half raised in whatever ways their parents chose. By the end of Grade 3 those who had attended preschool exhibited a better attitude toward learning and tended to outscore the others on IQ tests by 18 to 22 points. But Raney said that such findings do not represent a blanket endorsement of early education techniques because the children in his study were exposed to a high-quality, comprehensive program which balanced social, emotional and cognitive experiences. In one typical exercise, when the children were three months old, instructors told parents to engage all their children directly and isolate their gestures every time they smiled, laughed or cooed happily. Said Raney: "Given such an apparently simple exercise helps to teach a child that he can initiate actions that cause reactions in the social world."

Nonconformers Even the conservative masses that many parents now choose for their children seem to suggest a drive to raise miniature adults. The brief wince for momentous names, noticeable in the 1980s when such rock stars as Frank Zappa and Cher bestowed names like *Wesley* and *Christy* as their daughters, has faded. Today singer David Byrne's 14-year-old son answers to *Joey*, even though his father named *Wesley* after whom he was born. Andling from an emerald hint, Montreal video director Blamfield cited the frequent recurrence of "Rebecca, Daniel, Christopher, Nicholas, Alexandra, Lindsey, a lot of Davids," adding that many parents use their children's first names instead of such affectionate diminutives as *Becky*, *Danny*, *Chris* and *Nicky*. Said Glenn Cartwright, an educational psychologist at McGill University in Montreal: "I have a five-year-old child named Andrew and we've got three other children. Even Andy. Perhaps we are trying to get back to older, more formal values."

The advice from most experts is that parents should not try to hurry their offspring out of childhood. Said Blamfield: "We tend to destructure play, but play is how children develop. If we organize every part of their lives, they are not likely to become as resourceful as they might have been." As they search for a better way to bring up baby, that is yet another message for new parents to consider.

With Sharon Ashland, Diane Lorimer in Vancouver and correspondents' reports.

A boom in the baby business

By Ann Walmsley

The parents dress their infants in designer diapers and tailored overalls, feed them expensive cereal and goat's milk and pamper them in gleaming baby strollers. These fortunate infants, the children of the affluent middle class, own toys, furniture and clothing that are so carefully chosen for them as day care and early childhood education.

For one thing, retail sales in the Canadian toy market alone exceeded \$1 billion last year—80 per cent of a \$5-billion market in children's goods and services. Statistics Canada figures and U.S. data indicate that parents will pay more than \$100,000 (U.S. 1984 dollars) to support a child from infancy until he is 18—with \$25,000 spent even before the child is six years old and ready to go to school. Besties staples, that money will buy such items as plush Giant Beers and video cassette recorders to capture the magic moments of childhood. Indeed, spending is so astronomical among many parents that Leno and Kubie, a Toronto retail marketing consultant, refers to their offspring as "dotcoms"—his term for "spoiled kids of the 1980s."

Kubie and other observers say that the increasing number of two-income families has helped fuel conspicuous consumption. Young mothers, often with established careers, are returning to work in increasing numbers, leaving their children in the hands of nannies or day-care workers. In 1973 Statistics Canada figures showed that 543,000 children under the age of 6 had working mothers. Today that number has almost doubled. Said Morton Mendelson, a McGill University psychologist in Montreal: "Some of those parents try to substitute toys for love. But working parents in particular

are honestly trying to do the best for their children." And some women who postponed having children until they were past 30 say that the wait has made them more indulgent. Toronto designer Barry McNeil, 35, spends \$5,000 a year on clothes for his two sons, aged 3 and four months. Said McNeil: "I have waited a long time to have my children. I like something, I can afford it, so there it goes." McNeil says that owning high-quality

about the same price as ordinary white diapers—about \$20 dollars for a pack of 36. And although infants often shed three sleepers in a day, European companies including Absorba and Stunner are doing a brisk business in cotton styles at \$15 to \$40 each. Somewhat older children are wearing loose-waisted jumpsuits, among them light-colored French Nid-Nid, selling for \$98. Their parents can accompany them

wearing adult versions of this outfit for the same price. Bodybags, Alta, got one step further—a set of baby-hugging exercise outfits for mother, daughter and doll from \$60 a set.

Then Katherine Shaw, 3, of Toronto, is typical of the slightly older well-dressed child. Among the items in her closet are six pairs of sturdy cotton OakKnob P'Gosh leathers overalls, some bought on sale in New York City and West Palm Beach for \$7 each—\$10 below list price in Canada. There is also a yellow Kleenex jumpsuit with attached washing instructions pinned on the knee, a \$120 Seashore pink printed dress and North Li socks with rubberized stars on the soles to help children stay upright. Bettie Korshner, her mother, willingly pays more for clothing made of natural fibres because she and her daughter like the texture of the materials. But Korshner said

that Than has more clothes than she needs. Added Korshner: "The reason the wardrobe is big is that I wanted her to have things even when she did not need them. So I rationalized buying a bigger size."

▲ **Pamdi:** The Gerber Products Co. of Fremont, Mass., is still big, holding 60 per cent of a \$1.5-billion baby food market in North America with next time-tested products as steamed carrots and peaches in glass jars. But during the past year the Beech-Nut Nutrition Corp.

of Fort Washington, Pa., has tried to increase its 17-per-cent share of the market by offering such sauce-bundled fruits and vegetables as Golden Delicious apple sauce and Chicago bananas. And last fall Pittsburgh Pa.-based ILL Heinz Co., with 10 per cent of the market, introduced as alternative to jars—dried baby food. Heinz produces 21 varieties of dried, baked fruits, vegetables and cereals—all swelling only the addition of water before serving. The company's main selling point for the new products: they are less wasteful than food in jars because parents prepare only as much as the child needs. On a smaller scale, such companies as Bopha of Switzerland report good sales of meal, a whole-grain cereal coating about 85 per 25-ounce box. And proprietors of health food stores across the

west that recall the art deco styles of the 1930s. Marmora of Finland has earned a reputation among Canadian designers as "the Queen of children's furniture." Made from solid Scandinavian birch and bearing seven coats of white enamel, the Finnish manufacturer's basic beds range from \$350 to \$1,200. Noted Halifax lawyer Deborah Curran, who has a four-month-old son, "Everything Scandinavian is appealing to Yappo parents." Even the traditional potty chair has been updated. Canam, a Hong Kong company, makes a \$30 oval-shaped version that both entertains the child straddling it and collects spills with its long, curved rails.

▲ **Transportation:** Two swivel-wheeled strollers—Apricot's light plastic and aluminum Japanese models and heavier steel Perigo from Italy—are

structures accompanying the \$16 Rolling Circus (a simple plastic rattle) telling parents that there is a difference between "standard" play (when a child practices skills he has mastered) and experimental "improvisatory" play. The guide even suggests using the toy to measure the baby. Similarly, magazine ads for Angel Baby products by Mattel Inc. use an educational approach, with pictures of toddlers supposedly saying: "A boat! For my motor skills!"

Paradehood for many Canadians means a house strewn with stuffed animals, plush plastic toys and the sounds of videogames. Even David Cox, a 37-year-old owner of Kids Only Market in Vancouver, a collection of 29 small stores selling everything from clothes to kites, cannot leave his store cluttered with a \$500 Quadra tubular climbing



Cost: high-quality clothes, toys and furniture for a season of well-worn.



Toronto's Stockland shows parents what nursery furniture that is sturdy, stylish and new, particularly when buying online.

country report that sales of goat's milk are up because mothers believe that cow's milk can cause allergies and behavioral problems in small children. In Halifax, The Bean Sprout sells more than 90 litres a week at \$1.96 per litre.

▲ **Pamphlets:** Recently, half the children born in Canada have been the first babies in a family, and their parents want nursery furniture that is sturdy, stylish and new, particularly when

buying cribs. The reason the bars as new older cribs were in far short the children agonized their heads between the slats vied strangulation. Many parents, when they are satisfied that the crib is safe, choose mild maple or oak models, often with rounded cor-

nered furniture, although they might as price from \$200 to \$300. Said Halifax lawyer Karen MacKillop, 31: "I chose a Perigo for two reasons—recommendations from other baby-boomer mothers and safety. You cannot put your child in a Sheraton crib to even the real bed, but the Perigo is a little sturdier and more visible."

▲ **Toys:** Before many new parents buy a toy for their child, they want to know whether it will help develop motor skills, hand-eye co-ordination or social games. Johnson & Johnson Baby Products Co. has produced "developmental" toys, each equipped with a 16-page booklet telling parents how a child can best use the item. For one thing, the

structure for his 2½-year-old son, Benjamin, dominates his family room. But authors Mark Beskin, Eve Desmet and Larry Horowitz agree that the competition for baby toys is so fierce that a well-established pattern which they attribute to their new book *Zen & No, The Baby Book's Guide to Middle Life*. They wrote: "When you already own a micro-computer, Connair, telephone answering machine, home video system (including camera and memory), one or more faxes, fax-and-hair Universal Gym, an indoor laser pool, two or more electric rugs and a portable machine, you feel ready for an intimate object." And, clearly, the accessories that go with it.

A successor to Dr. Spock

By Ann Finlayson

An antidote for the non-parent jitters once came from knowledgeable aunts and grandmothers who had weathered scoldy squalls and muddy rashes and survived to tell about it. But the advent of the stable nuclear family created a demand for a new kind of child care advice, and in 1946 Dr. Benjamin Spock's *Baby and Child Care* revolutionized child-rearing attitudes with its insistence that children should be treated with respect. But the baby expert who commands the deepest loyalties of many current new parents is Texas-born T. Berry Brazelton, a gentle Cambridge, Mass., pediatrician and Harvard Medical School professor. His four books, research and teaching have built on Spock's pioneering work and influenced a generation of child care professionals.

Resist Extending Spock's teaching to encompass the entire family, Brazelton's message is that parents must follow their own instincts, relax and learn from their children. *Infants and Mothers*, which appeared first in 1969 and is a revised edition in 1983, explored the development of babies in detail, but shows all it reassured parents whose nerves had frayed. "The first baby is such an experimental proving ground that few mothers can enjoy their first unequivocally," he cautioned in *Infants and Mothers* and *On Becoming a Family*, Brazelton wrote. "A parent must understand his own reaction to the child as well as the child's behavior."

Brazelton also enjoys fame in the medical community for his work with premature and undersized babies, for his comparative studies of the child-patient relationship in other cultures and for the sheer sensitivity of his perceptions about the infants with whom he has worked personally.

Indeed, many parents who have never heard of the 45-year-old pediatrician have benefited from his message. For one thing, the Neonatal Behavioral Assessment Scale, usually called simply "the Brazelton," is a test that gauges an infant's reactions to a series of stimuli as an early indicator of developmental problems. It was the basis for development in about 20 years ago when he realized that doctors were unwilling to certify babies as "normal" for adoption proceedings until they were several months old, a delay that he said was detrimental to both babies and adoptive parents.

Underlying the Brazelton philosophy

is a theory that fits well with the conservative 1980s: that the best world of extended families and stay-at-home mothers was in many ways a better place to bring up children. "We have lost the closeness of one generation to the other," he says, although his books transcend nostalgia with solid, sympathetic advice for working mothers, single par-



Brazelton: parents must follow their own instincts, relax and learn from their children

ents and disturbed families. Indeed, his efforts to "find ways to replace the extended family" through adequate day care and parenting groups have thrust him into the U.S. political sphere.

Precursor Brazelton was also instrumental in setting off a revolution in the way that pediatricians are taught, by criticizing medical schools for concentrating too heavily on childhood diseases that such advances as antibiotics and vaccines had largely controlled. Instead, he is urging them to prepare doctors for the social aspect of their practices and the developmental care of what Brazelton calls "well babies." Brazelton's new po-

sition as the president-elect of the Society for Research in Child Development will likely enable him to put more pressure on medical educators. But, he said, "This profession is notoriously resistant to change."

As a child in Waco, Tex., Brazelton's love of the Doctor Schillite books inspired him to choose a career as a veterinarian. And despite his change of heart, he retains a Doctorian ability to communicate with the small, perennial patients in his practice. But his disavowal of traditional medical training began early. Said Brazelton: "I wanted to understand human beings, and all we were

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Dickson, adding a tradition that cabinet decisions are not challenged in the courts

JUSTICE

A check on cabinet powers

The Supreme Court of Canada issued its constitutional assault last week and served notice to governments across the nation. In a 5-2-2 ruling, Chief Justice Brian Dickson rejected a peace coalition's contention that tests of the United States' nuclear facilities in Canada violate the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Then, Dickson reported the court's unanimous ruling that cabinet decisions are subject to the limitations set by the Charter—and are no longer beyond the reach of the judiciary.

That landmark ruling overturned a parliamentary tradition that cabinet decisions could not be challenged in the courts because of a "royal prerogative"—the legal concept that the Crown cannot be wrong. Instead, Dickson cited the fact that the Charter—which was proclaimed in April, 1982—states that all laws must be consistent with the Constitution. The six judges said that the stipulation might cover "all acts taken pursuant to powers granted by law." With that, they extended the Charter's power over such cabinet decisions as orders-in-council. Courts will now have the power to examine these decisions and overturn them if they constitute unreasonable violations of basic freedoms. Said Peter Russell, a University of Toronto political scientist: "They are telling Canadians we have changed the system of government."

That may enhance the Charter's reach—and the courts' power—did not

help the coalition of 36 peace groups led by Operation Dovesville. In July, 1983, the former Liberal government granted permission to the U.S. Air Force to test the guidance systems of the air-launched cruise missiles over Western Canada. The coalition promptly contended that the testing infringed on the Charter's guarantee of "life, liberty and the security of the person" because it increased the chance of a nuclear war. The Federal Court of Appeal ruled that the cabinet decision was "not triable"—not subject to court scrutiny. But the Supreme Court declared that the decision is subject to scrutiny, although it said that the link between cruise testing and the increased danger of nuclear attack was "speculation, speculation and hyperbole." Then it ordered the peace coalition to pay the legal costs estimated at more than \$40,000. Said Lawrence Grossman, lawyer for Operation Dovesville: "It is one giant step for Canadians forward generally—and one giant step backward for the antinuclear movement."

While the peace movement studied alternative actions, federal and provincial politicians struggled to come to grips with the new legal restrictions. Said Federal Justice Minister John Crosbie: "Before, Parliament was sovereign; it could not be challenged unless it acted outside its jurisdiction." Now, he added, Canadians are living in a different world. We have got to govern ourselves accordingly. —MARY HANCOCK

LABOR

An uncertain settlement

For organized labor, the tentative settlement of a five-month strike against six Ontario stores of the T Eaton Co was a milestone. For the first time in the company's 110-year history a union had negotiated a settlement for Eaton's management. And Donald Collins, national director of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, said that further success in the highly uncharted retail field might follow negotiations. Still, at week's end there were clear signs that the union had settled for symbolism over substance in its first contract. For one thing, Eaton's union vice-president, Bill Stark, said the union had failed to negotiate a single "master contract" and had accepted 14 separate agreements. As a result, union leaders refused to comment on the settlement while they scrambled to win ratification.

Of the 1,266 mostly female workers, officials only half actually struck the retail giant, and even fewer survived through the winter on the picket line. And despite a nationwide Eaton's boycott organized by the Canadian Labour Congress and backed in its final stage by a group of Roman Catholic bishops and the United Church of Canada, Eaton's forced the union to withdraw many of its most important demands. The reason by the end of May the strikers would have been away from their jobs for six months and, under Ontario law, Eaton's would not have to rehire them.

For his part, Manitoba labor leader Bernard Christy said that a poor first contract at Eaton's might lead to declassification and make it more difficult to organize other retail workers. Christy, president of the Manitoba Food and Commercial Workers Union, is also trying to win a first contract for 88 Eaton's sales people in Brandon, Man. Unlike Ontario's legislation, however, Manitoba law calls for arbitrators to examine first-contract disputes. Still, a spokesman for the Ontario-based union said that it will reach a settlement with Simpsons Ltd. of Toronto on behalf of another 1,200 sales people without a strike. Clearly, organized labor has succeeded in breaking the well-known defenses of Canada's department stores. And even if they are better back, the workers who passed a winter on the pavement outside six Ontario Eaton's stores can claim that they were the first through the wall. —JOHN BARRETT

TELEVISION

Life in the native land

In this century North Americans have tended to view native peoples with a peculiar mixture of condescension, sympathy and romantic admiration. But rarely have the Indians publicly commemorated their own ruins of themselves. *Spirit Bay*, a dramatic series currently airing on the CBC and created by a team including native technicians and mostly native actors, begins to fill that void. Focusing on an Ojibwa community on the remote shores of Lake Nipigon in northern Ontario, the show paints a refreshingly honest and positive picture of Indian people. Like many of Canada's native groups, the residents of Spirit Bay have adapted to white society while retaining traditional links to the land through trapping, fishing and hunting. And, as the program demonstrates with warmth and sobriety, these activities provide them with as much as in the better, desecrating remnants of modern life.

The series' first episode, *A Time to Be Brave*, features 12-year-old Tasha (Cynthia Debanje), who joins her father, Baba (Ron Cook), brother, Minnow (Bo-



Debanje, 12-year-old Tasha in *Spirit Bay*

gers Thompson), and grandmother, Gek Min (Kate Asinew), at their winter trapping cabin. When Baba is injured under fallen beams, Tasha slips down the local train to get help, struggling against the deep snowdrift she has carved since it carried her dying mother out of her life forever. *A Time to Be Brave* also includes touching scenes of everyday life in the bush, from tobogganing on an old railroad box to storytelling by the fire. Other episodes focus on the spiritual kinship between man and nature. In *Robbie Paul's Fire Walk*, a boy (Theodor Smith) is inspired by a timber wolf as he drags an injured hush pilot (Kate Lynch) to safety.

The themes of *Spirit Bay* are authentically appealing, but the production quality and direction are more variable. In *The Frodo of Spirit Bay*, a first shy glance between Tasha's attractive aunt, Lily (Colleen Louchee), and a virtuous art entrepreneur (Tom Jackman) is extended for a ridiculously long time. In addition, the CBC has decided to broadcast the episodes out of order, making a mockery of their natural chronology.

Still, *Spirit Bay* survives much misreading. It offers a long-overdue tribute to the many native peoples who have succeeded in placing their feet in two distinct cultures—managing to keep their balance with admirable good humor and grace. —JOHN BARRETT

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Montreal reports of a newspaper-to-courtesy, a bandon of white transphobic staff

POLICE

A police force under fire

The issue had been raised in many
times before that Pierre Des Mar-
tin (a chairman of the Montreal
Ethnic Community (MCE), did not even
try to disguise his irritation. As the last
of 11 men MCE police committee had out
of a swearing-in ceremony earlier this
month, Des Martin again had to defend
the all-white, all-transphobic compo-
sition of the new contingent of police
officers to reporters. The reason of
4,000 officers in the MCE police depart-
ment at the end of 1988, 200-200 is 83 per
cent—were non-transphobic in a city
where almost 10 per cent of the inhabi-
tants speak a first language other than
French. Declared Des Martin, whose re-
gional administration presides over 1.8
million residents in the city of Montreal
and 17 other municipalities. "It is easy
to ask why we do not have more ethnic
police—but not so easy to tell us where
to find them."

Most of the city's largest ethnic
groups are either externally under-
represented as the police force or not
represented at all. For one thing, there
are no black transphobic officers, al-
though as estimated 100,000 English-
speaking blacks live in the city. As well,
the force has one Jewish officer, four
Greeks, 19 Italians and one Hispanic,
although all of them represent large
communities. MCE police officials ac-
knowledge in a brief last October that
the department "represents a barrier to
white transphobic men of Jewish
heritage and wealth." Officials say that

they traditionally receive fewer applica-
tions from members of ethnic groups, a
shortage compounded by the fact that
candidates must be fluent in French.

But some ethnic leaders say that the
department often overlooked non-trans-
phobic candidates for the force until
last year, when black transphobes
claimed that police were regularly har-
assing them—demanding identifica-
tion without explanation and allegedly
beating up black transphobes. And Carl
Wittaker, executive director of the
Black Community Council of Quebec, an
umbrella group representing 10 black
associations, complained in a letter sent
to Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau that
police had detained blacks for up to 34
hours without preferring charges
against them. Although an emergency
meeting between the two sides last Oc-
tober lessened the tensions, relations
are still uncomfortable.

But, Richard Bourget, who has been
director of the force since February, told
Montreal's that a three-year community
evaluation program, which he plans to
announce later this month, will include
bring ethnic community advisors to
work with police. Bourget said that he
will also increase efforts to recruit non-
transphobic high school graduates.
Said Bourget: "I do not say we as police-
men have been guilty of anything in the
past—but we must make a greater ef-
fort to give ethnic communities the re-
spect we want in return."

—ARMAND WILSON-SMITH in Montreal

LAW

A quest for blood ties

James Blackman says that he was dis-
satisfied with the limited infor-
mation his adoptive parents were able
to provide on the identity of his natural
mother. As a result, last November the
34-year-old dispatcher with a medical
supply and service firm in Mahon, Ont.,
sued the Children's Aid Society of Mac-
quarie, Toronto (CSM), for information
on the unknown 20-year-old woman
who gave him up for adoption when he
was six months old. But time is running
out for Blackman and other Ontario
adoptees. The reason as of July 1, a new
law will prevent the province's 31 chil-
dren's aid societies from releasing de-
tails that could lead adoptees to their
natural parents. The societies are al-
ready prohibited from divulging names
of natural parents, but previously avail-
able information about occupations,
hobbies and personal characteristics
will also remain confidential under the
new law. Declared Blackman, who has
still not received any information: "I
sued to know why I was given up. Was it
for selfish reasons or was it a loving,
caring decision?"

Many adoptees and natural parents
also have denounced the law, part of
Ontario's new Child and Family Ser-
vices Act which was passed in December
under then-community and social ser-
vices minister Frank Drew. Declared
Joan Marshall, president of the Ontario
chapter of Parent Finder, a volunteer
organization that helps to reunite nat-
ural parents and adult adoptees, "Cub-
bage Patch dolls would be given more
information than Ontario adoptees." In-
deed, the law information requests per
month received by the CSM since De-
cember—more than five times the pre-
vious monthly average—caught the at-
tention of Robert Elgie, Ontario's new
minister of consumer and social ser-
vices. As a result of reaction to the law,
last month Elgie appointed Ralph
Garber, dean of social work at the Uni-
versity of Toronto, to review the legisla-
tion. Said Garber, who will present his
findings in October: "The law is too
repressive or limiting." He added that
he will likely recommend that identifica-
tion information be made available to
adoptees and natural parents.

The new legislation resulted from a
January 1984 ruling by county court
Judge Gordon Kilham in London, Ont.
Kilham ruled that adoptive Elizabeth
Piquette, 58, who was seeking infor-
mation from court files about her natural
parents, had no right to that infor-
mation. He further commented that even

the release of any nonidentifying infor-
mation about the woman's natural par-
ents would violate the confidentiality
guaranteed to them under the Child
Welfare Act. Under the new law, which
seeks to make Kilham's decision uni-
formly binding in Ontario, children's
aid societies may disclose nonidentifying

ing details to adoptees or natural par-
ents only when the child is placed in an
adoptive home. Further decisions, in-
volving the natural parents' medical
history, are allowed only if the child's
health is at risk. And the extreme prac-
tice of requiring the written consent of
adoptive parents before reuniting
adoptees and natural parents who have
independently applied to the commu-
nity and social services ministry will be
continued. Said Marshall: "Where else
in our society does a 40-year-old need his
parents' consent for anything?"

But according to Gerald Duda, execu-



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tive co-ordinator of policy development for the ministry, the aim of the legislation is to protect both adoptive and natural parents. Doss said that the government had to consider the rights of adoptive parents, who must be allowed to decide whether the children who have effectively become theirs should meet parents who gave them up for adoption. As well, the privacy of natural parents who can all too often be identified by adoptees from accidentally identifying information, must be protected. Said Frank Doss last December: "In a big city, certain information would not identify the birth mother. But in a small town it could be a news item with an arrow pointing to the innocent party."

Authorities in other provinces, where adoption laws have become more liberalized, argue that Doss's argument is flawed. Linda Kim, for one, adoption co-ordinator for Saskatchewan's social service department, declared: "You are very careful in providing information. If you state that the parent had a university degree, you do not say what it is." Indeed, in 1980 Saskatchewan created its Post Adoption Intermediary Service, through which adoptees may request the department to initiate a search for their natural parents. Since then authorities have successfully arranged 186 meetings between children and willing parents.

For their part, many adoptees say that, as well as helping them to decide if they will trace their parents, non-identifying releases too can be critical to their self-image. Declared Marshall, who in December, 1983, was reunited with her mother: "Some people feel they do not fit into an adoptive home, that they have a different temperament. They are looking for the genes that make them a unique." In fact, the CASW now has 800 information requests on file and has said that it cannot guarantee a response to applications received after March. As well, children's and society officials across Britain have indicated that they, too, are nearing the saturation point.

Meanwhile, pending the passage of Barber's revised, society officials are looking at ways of releasing non-identifying information when the new law takes effect. George Caldwell, executive director of the Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies, said that once the adoptee's health will be jeopardized if information should be released, officials might include mental health in that category. That suggestion is welcomed by 35-year-old adoptive Elly Kramer, a volunteer with Parent Finders in Toronto. Although Kramer met her natural mother in 1979, the mother here the feeling of not knowing anything about her past. Said Kramer: "It is like having a synthetic history — as if you were halibut." —ANN WALSHAM

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FOR THE RECORD

The benefits of song

Recording artists from around the world are flocking that singing for someone else's supper can be a highly rewarding venture. What began last December as a fund-raising effort by a group of prominent British rock musicians for Ethiopian famine victims has now become the pop industry's latest and most worthy trend. Musicians in the United States and Canada accepted the challenge of Irish singer Bob Geldof,

than \$22 million in relief funds. In addition, posters, T-shirts and other merchandise, as well as videos of the superstar recording sessions, are expected to raise extra revenue. For the musicians, such charity only boosts their popularity. "Some people get disillusioned with rock stars," said Karis Anderson, music director at Ottawa's CPOQ radio station. "This makes them seem more human." Much of the pleasure in listening to



Canadian rock stars: A new musical fund-raising effort to help feed the world

who arranged the recording of *Do They Know It's Christmas?* in England, and in February recorded their own songs for the cause. Last week *We Are the World*, an album featuring the American and Canadian compositions as well as eight previously unreleased—although largely unrelated—songs by major artists, flooded into North American stores. A guaranteed success, the record should, said Geldof, "make compassion top."

Compassion is proving itself a major money maker. Unlike the 1971 benefit concert and recording for Bangladesh starvation victims, organized by former Beatle George Harrison, the recent rush of charity songs has met with broad public support. *Do They Know It's Christmas?* topped the British charts during the holidays and has earned \$10 million for famine victims in the most seriously affected African countries. Likewise, the American single *We Are the World* and its Canadian counterpart, *There Are Not Enough*, have risen to the number 1 spot and have generated more

than the new album has in identifying the many roles on *There Are Not Enough* and *We Are the World*. Bryan Adams, who co-wrote the Canadian song, adds the latter sort of rapped, raspy vocals as Bruce Springsteen does to the American track. While the British single is not included, the album does offer new songs by Kenny Rogers and Sheryl Lewis and the Norms, among others. The most fitting is Springsteen's rendition of Huey Lewis & the News' *When the Heartache Comes*, which conveys rage, frustration and heartfelt hope in the face of adversity.

The highly publicized recording sessions have had a widespread effect on the entire musical community. Numerous artists, including Latin, country, gospel, reggae and even heavy metal musicians, are now recording their own contributions for humanitarian causes. Still, the large-scale success story, said singer Barbra Streisand, "hasn't even probably won't be again." For the time being, desperate calls for help around the world are being answered in superstar choruses. —NICHOLAS J. ANTONIO

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An attempt to outlaw Ecstasy

By Paul Bertin

For decades the drug 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) was noted only for the complexity of its name. And to E. Merck of Darmstadt, West Germany, the pharmaceutical company that patented it in 1917, the drug was interesting but useless. It seemed destined for obscurity following the U.S. military's inability to find a use for it in the 1960s. Then, in the 1970s the drug reappeared on the street under a new, more accessible name—Ecstasy. Reported to be a pleasant stimulant and a mild aphrodisiac, Ecstasy became so popular in the United States that last summer the Drug Enforcement Administration took action to ban it. But dozens of medical professionals from across the country swiftly wrote to the feds saying that they use Ecstasy to treat cancer patients, rape victims, Vietnam veterans, even crumbling marriages. Said DEA researcher Frank Saponara: "We had no idea that there was any therapeutic use for it at all!"

Obviously, MDMA seems a close resemblance to cocaine, the so-called "love drug," which is illegal but still popular in the United States and Western Canada. But people who have tried MDMA say that it shares none of the unsettling hallucinogenic qualities of either MDA or LSD. Said Lynn Eskinovich, 40, a Beverly Hills, Calif., lawyer who has tried it 31 times since last July: "It is not a psychedelic drug like LSD or MDA. This drug offers respectful interpersonal relationships, very close levels, very good bonding and very good sexual possibilities."

Doctors familiar with the drug say that these benefits make Ecstasy an effective therapeutic tool. George Greer, for one, a 40-year-old M.D. in a private practice in Los Angeles, has used quantities of the drug made especially for him in a California laboratory to help 70 patients over the past 4½ years. One was a cancer victim, who Greer says was able to forget his pain during a "trip" and control it for weeks afterward. Another was an over-motivated artist who became both prolific and successful after two sessions with the drug, according to Greer. As well, he claims to have cured a woman who suffered from sexual inhibition following an abortion, with a single dose. Added Greer: "MDMA seems to decrease the fear of emotional injury. It makes people more talkative and less inhibited, but it does not seem to cloud the

mind like alcohol or marijuana."

Still, the feds want to restrict the drug to the most serious MDA and LSD because there is no accepted medical use for it. Said Howard McClellin, chief of the drug control section of the DEA: "One of the problems with MDMA is that very little research has been done on it. All reports on the drug's effects are hearsay."

For its part, the Canadian govern-

ment probably took one of the pharmaceutical companies into doing the research the government needs."

Even if Ecstasy eventually proves to be medically valuable, its high potential for abuse will remain a concern to the DEA. Although it is not yet as popular as marijuana, cocaine or even LSD, the drug is becoming more prevalent on U.S. streets, where it is available in a white powder, in capsules or tablets that will



Greer and wife, Regine (above), administering MDMA, very good sexual possibilities.

ment is even less convinced of the benefits of Ecstasy. Shortly after they first learned that the drug was being made in a Toronto laboratory in 1995, the feds applied to have it banned, and they ended the lab as soon as the law changed. Since then, MDMA has virtually disappeared from the streets of Canadian towns and cities. Said David J. McKim, an RCMP narcotics officer in Toronto: "MDMA is really an offshoot of MDA. They just changed the molecular and made a related compound to get around the law."

In the United States the drug's proponents say they fear that similar action there will destroy any chance for further research into the controversial drug. They will present their case at DEA hearings in three U.S. cities this summer. Said Hodi Hirsch, a spokesman for the Birch Metropolitan Design Foundation, a group of physicians and researchers in Berkeley, Calif., which is conducting some of the current MDMA research: "If it were patentable, then we could

for between \$10 and \$20 for each 116-mg dose. Out of a total of 405 drug victims treated each month at The Haight-Ashbury Free Medical Clinic in San Francisco, only two to four are suffering from the effects of Ecstasy, according to Cheryl Leach, director of the clinic's drug detoxification program. But, he added, "It is still a drug for the in crowd, people like young professionals and college kids, but we feel it has a abuse potential." He said that most people who have come to the clinic for help have suffered from depression, paranoia and mild heart palpitations, although other side effects include nausea, tension and fatigue.

Most of the people opposing the DEA's application at the hearings this summer will argue to have MDMA placed in a category that will allow doctors to continue research but make it illegal for recreational use. Said Hirsch: "We think this drug has tremendous potential. If we are successful this summer, perhaps Canada will take a second look at it."



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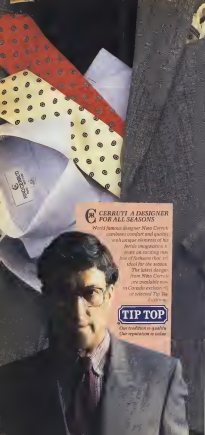
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CRIME

Tortured revelations

Even for the most crime-weary New Yorkers, the city's latest police scandal is an outrage. Last month the *New York Daily News* disclosed that police had used an electronic "stun gun" on a 19-year-old drug suspect in the 196th precinct house in Queens—a location quickly nicknamed the "torture precinct" by local tabloids. The stun gun—a prohibited weapon in Canada but easily available in New York—is a small, two-pronged device that inflicts brief but excruciating pain by jolting victims with up to 50,000 volts of electricity. Describing the effect, Queens district attorney Jesse Santoro declared, "It is like fried fish." Since the *Daily News* revelations, four more suspects have alleged that police used stun guns on them to extract confessions. Saul Mayer Silverstein Koch, who has called for a ban on the weapons, "This case shakes the conscience."

The stun gun affair has led to the biggest police shake-up since the early 1970s, when former officer Frank Serpico uncovered widespread bribery on the force. As a result, five officers assigned to the 196th precinct have been indicted on charges of fratricide assault. The force has also demoted the precinct's commander and transferred or suspended all 18 sergeants and lieutenants. And four other top-ranking police officers have been forced into early retirement.

Those disciplinary measures took place amid growing public concern over police brutality. Since last December police officers have killed two apparently unarmed suspects and shot and killed a woman involved in a minor traffic accident, and a police cruiser killed one pedestrian and injured another in a hit-and-run accident. Afterward, Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward last month warned his 360 top-ranking officers that their own jobs are on the line. Said Ward: "Real men, brave men, do not engage in brutality. They do not have to prove their masculinity."

Koch and Santoro have also vowed to root out police brutality in New York. But police leaders sharply after the stun gun allegations insisted that public confidence in the police has plunged dramatically. Indeed, after the revelations of misconduct many New Yorkers are now asking the classic question about their police: "Will he guard the guards themselves?" —LESTER GLASSER



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A spiral of self-destruction

THE KINDNESS OF STRANGERS

By Donald Spoto

(McGraw-Hill and Stewart,
308 pages, \$26.95)

TENNESSEE CRY OF THE HEART

By Dalton Rader

(Knopf, 312 pages, \$23.95)

Tennessee Williams was 24 when he scribbled in a notebook, "Woods are a lot to rely on." The beauty he sought was hardly of a conventional nature. His best plays included *The Glass Menagerie*, *A Streetcar Named Desire*, *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* and *The Night of the Iguana*. Their subject matter was, for their time, shocking: alcoholism, drug addiction, sexual hysteria, lesbianism, sexual violence and insanity. The beauty Williams sought to explore was one that could be found in a character's inner confrontation with the mysterious and complex forces that conspire to undo him. The playwright's own life, documented in two radically different biographies by Donald Spoto and Dalton



Anne Margulies and Williams, wicked wit

Rader, rose a destructive course which mirrored, in part, the lives of the characters he created.

Williams himself was homosexual, hypochondriac, alcoholic, drug addicted and paranoid. He was also the richest and most widely acclaimed playwright of his age, one who became an object of critical and public ridicule almost 30 years before his death in 1983, when he choked on the lid of a pill bottle. His biographers dwell on those elements that made Williams both larger than life and pathetic. His father was alcoholic and his mother a sexually repressed, dominating woman who had his sister, Rose, hospitalized unnecessarily when she was 20. For the rest of his life Williams cared for and financially supported his sister, Frank Merle, his lover of 14 years and the most debilitating influence on his life, dead of cancer at 41 in 1963. Following Merle's death and the dissipation of his own talent, the playwright's addictions worsened, but he continued to be prolific.

The Kindness of Strangers, whose title is taken from *Bambule Delois'* last line in *A Streetcar Named Desire*, is an insufferably conventional, humorously nostalgic and frightful account of Williams's life. While Spoto has put Williams under the cold glare of his microscope, the biographer's own opinions and research are displayed more gener-

ously than the subject itself. The book is an array of facts, the reader learns from year to year, confronted with information Spoto tries to grant lengths in documenting Williams's penchant for exaggeration, without offering any insight about that trait. Williams's love affairs are charted with a statistician's efficiency, with his homosexuality handled as if it were a contagious viral disease. Finally, there is no mention of Williams's closest friend during the last 15 years of his life, Dalton Rader.

While Spoto's book looks tonight, one of the chief ingredients for good biography, Rader's "intimate memoir" looks the other, which is honesty. *Cry of the Heart* is self-serving, concentrating largely on the author's relationship with Williams rather than the other way around. But, despite Rader's gratuitous anecdotes about the rich and famous who crossed paths with the playwright, he does display warmth. And his disregard of chronology lends his biography a dramatic flair and fictional urgency that Spoto's book lacks.

In *Cry of the Heart* a strong portrait of Williams emerges, especially in the rhythms of his speaking voice and his wicked wit. His humor was specifically southern, yet it resonated universally. He once said about his mother, "For once, Miss Edwina was as clever as a heart cat when she died, not at all sur-



Williams in the 1940s drug addiction

prising since she was born crazy and firmly resolved to stay that way." He added that he had not been invited to a party given by producer Irene Selznick, he declared, "She's so mean, she'd spit in the face of the baby Jesus." Williams did not forgive easily, but his generosity was legendary. He was both pitiful and prying.

The people in Rader's book are vibrant, touching and frightening. Consistently as not, Rader paints a portrait of an artistic world peopled by the likes of Thelma Houston, William Inge and Tadeusz Ruzwicki, whose reality became a mandate to self-destruct. Rader writes, "Barrow activated [Williams's] poetic sensibility in the way speed creates an addict." Of Rader's love for Williams there can be no doubt, and he does have a superb gift for drawing the reader into the action. But Williams inevitably recedes into a fog as Rader's ego frequently comes into play.

Early in his life Williams had an affair with a young Canadian dancer named Kap Korman, who showed up at an early age of cancer (which Williams believed was contagious). He told Rader, "Kap lives on in my leftover heart." It is that leftover heart that will always be there for literary scholars to pick at. Williams would have been the first to understand that this is the natural order of things. —LORNE OTTOLEW

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The secret joys of parents

THE CHILD CARE CRISIS

By Fredrick Maynard
(Penguin, 245 pages, \$17.95)

In the past, many parents assumed that children grew and matured according to an almost automatic process. In times of trouble they relied through Dr Benjamin Spock's manual on child care for a remedy. As far as the general public was concerned, the word *psyche* had yet to be invented. But now

those children are parents themselves, isolated by the winds of feminism, the neonatus, narcissism and doubt. Modern homes require small bookcases to hold the family manuals on child care, and the idea that being a parent is both fun and rewarding has been set aside. With *The Child Care Crisis*, Canadian author Fredrick Maynard attempts to put modern parents back on the traditional track. Maynard, informed and forthright, she attacks one of the funda-

mental tenets held by many contemporary parents: that experts can do a better job of raising children than parents themselves.

The Child Care Crisis opens with a preface by Barbra L. White, the controversial American psychologist who argues that parents owe it to their children to stand aside and observe them in the crucial stages of early development. But Maynard goes one step further, suggesting that parents, specifically mothers, owe the unique experience of child-rearing to themselves as well. A journalist with 20 years' experience writing about children, Maynard followed her own advice, staying at home for five years while her daughters were small. She writes, "Take this brief period as a gift from life—a time to pause, reflect, play, a time for self-discovery."

The Child Care Crisis is a heavily annotated account of the available methods of surrogate care and their various costs—physical, emotional and financial. Maynard concludes that the price of full-time care for children under the age of 3 is too high for the families involved and for society as well. For women who must work, Maynard examines the child care options, presenting practical, effective suggestions for evaluating each type. But she pays insufficient attention to the issue of part-time work, an appropriate compromise in the current marketplace.

For what is obviously her target audience—the woman who has the luxury of choice—Maynard discourages passing the pleasures of raising young children on to nursing. To ensure that her message is effective, she includes the reflections of psychologist Rolo Le Shan, now a grandfather. Unlike Maynard, Le Shan did not interrupt her career to raise her daughter. Rolo Le Shan: "There are few decisions I now regret more. What I could not understand was that when she left home at 18, I would be as vigorous as ever and have at least another 25 years of creative work ahead of me." For those who choose to stay at home, Maynard offers a long list of community services and library programs to maintain both parent and child.

The Child Care Crisis is hard-hitting and informative, offering valuable and current data, especially concerning the standards of modern day care centres. But the book's main virtue lies in its unabashed proselytizing on the joys of parenthood. Unfortunately, Maynard's inspirational message is saved for the last third of the book. It follows such a heavy dose of dry care data that many potential converts will have already discarded the book shut. Even Dr. Spock would advise seeing a little sugar with the medicine before bedtime.

—BARBARA MARSH



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Stable: the new political strength of women at the push and in the parlay

BOOKS

The feminist factor

WOMEN OF INFLUENCE

Canadian Women and Politics
By Penny Kense
(Doubleday, 245 pages, \$20.95)

It was a bitter defeat for a determined band of feminists when, on Jan. 6, 1967, the Liberal government rejected their demands for a royal commission on women's rights. When a Globe and Mail reporter asked Laura Sahas, leader of the Committee for Equality for Women, how she would respond, she replied, "I could march two million women to Ottawa." Sahas's brazen led to the creation of the royal commission on the status of women—without a single meeting step that would mark a turning point for Canadian women and provided feminist writer Penny Kense with one of the liveliest anecdotes in *Women of Influence*. The book traces the largely uncharted history of women in Canadian politics, concluding that feminists are finally a force to be reckoned with at the polls.

Kense rejects the conventional wisdom that Canadian feminism collapsed after the suffrage battle was won, federally, in 1919. Indeed, in her unfortunately clumsy historical account, she credits feminists with achieving many long-standing objectives: legislative reform in education, welfare and health care.

And she says that "social feminists" had the foundation for the modern welfare state, whose clients are still mostly women and children but whose structure is now professionalized and controlled mainly by men.

For many feminists the solution to that injustice lies in outflanking Canadian women to take advantage of their political potential. The second half of *Women of Influence* is devoted, at times tentatively, to an analysis of the 1984 federal election, which, Kense says, ought to have been the first to demonstrate the power of "gender gap" politics. Flash from their success in electing equality to the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, women put effective pressure on party leaders to address feminist concerns. But women's refusal to vote as a bloc last fall ultimately undermines Kense's thesis—that feminism has become a critical political force. At times she unfortunately equates "female" with "feminist" and is slow to acknowledge that not all feminists agree on strategy. But Kense shows clearly how women have forced male politicians to learn the language of feminist issues. Despite its shortcomings, *Women of Influence* provides a recommended context for the achievements of three generations of feminists.

—ANN FINLAYSON

Growing pains of girlhood

ANNE JOHN
By Jeanette Kincaid
(Oxford, 245 pages, \$21.95)

In recent years the unique, moored prose of Jeanette Kincaid has attracted a steadily growing audience. Many of her short stories have appeared in *The New Yorker*, including some from her first book, *At the Bottom of the River*, which received wide critical acclaim when it was published in 1983. Now a second collection, *Annie John*, reaffirms Kincaid's status as a subtle observer of girlhood. Like Kincaid herself, the heroine grows up in one of the most prosperous of the Caribbean islands, Antigua. Indeed, if over a child has inherited heaven on earth, it is Annie John. Her carpenter father provides her family with an ample living, and 16-year-old Annie enjoys a mutually adoring relationship with her mother. But in spite of those advantages Annie becomes intensely unhappy. Kincaid's great strength is that she rebuts Antigua's full dream grace with mysterious inevitability. Annie John reveals that evil grows everywhere, even in the solitude of paradise.

The instrument of Kincaid's success as a prose style whose subtly varied cadences suggest the slow, dignified pace of life in colonial Antigua. She also knows her way around the human heart. Kincaid gradually shows that Annie's personality is too large for the society in which she lives. Being a good student and a virtuous girl is simply too easy and too boring for her. Her friendship with her school mate Gwen for a rebellious teenager she calls the Red Girl, because of her red hair. The two most secretly to feed is each other with the slanging usage of adolescents. In the same story Annie takes up the "boys only" game of marbles, an activity that spells the end of her private Eden by bringing her into violent, hateful competition to her mother.

Kincaid's writing grows darker throughout the stories, but it is never bleak. In the crucial, second-to-last tale, *The Long Night*, Annie suffers a nervous breakdown from the strain of being a good girl in public and a rebel in secret. Here, finally, the solace returns: her is a new, healthy independence. The final story of Annie John describes her poignant departure from Antigua—the leaves that has become too small for her. With superb grace and insight Jeanette Kincaid has crafted her young heroine's life into a superb and almost perfect book.

—JOHN BOMBARDIER

A 'black-and-white war' in color



American troops in victory parade through Paris: cheering girls and red stars

By Patricia Hlacy

For those who were not in it, the Second World War remains etched in memory almost entirely in black and white—especially through newsreels and, later, TV documentaries. But now, with the release of footage that had lain in a Hollywood warehouse for almost 40 years, the war has taken on living color. Last week a one-hour ABC production based on film shot by Oscar-winning American Director George Stevens (*Grant, A Place in the Sun*) aired on British and American television. George Stevens Jr. unearthed the unique color footage after his father's death in 1978. Said 55-year-old Stevens: "To see battle in vivid color gives you an overpowering sense of history."

Stevens Jr.'s main purpose in going to war was to film black-and-white footage for the U.S. army. In 1942 the major—later a lieutenant-colonel—was appointed to a special unit which would spend three years filming the Allies' exploits in North Africa and Europe. But Stevens, who made home movies in his leisure time, took his own 16-mm camera and color film to keep a personal record. Although the few hours of footage lay in waiting cans under a dusty army blanket for almost four decades, its colors are still intense.

Many of the images in the new film, *Normandy to Berlin: A War Remembered*, and a picture book featuring Stevens' work, *Victory in Europe*, are remarkable for their humanity. In

Normandy landing village girls threw red roses into the jeeps of American soldiers during the summer of 1944. A young enemy soldier with chest-colored hair lies dead, his eyes wide open. On river over after the cold in Belgium, decorating a Christmas tree with silver tinsel and garlands. But the most disturbing footage is from the D-Day invasion camp, where the film crew encountered piles of livid, emaciated bodies and box cars filled with dead Polish and Hungarian Jews. Recently devastating air raids on the survivors, sallow and haggard, says Said Stevens: "I think the color gives you more of the

feeling that those demoralized, brutalized people are human like us."

Stevens Jr. says he suspects that his father ignored the film because it was too vivid a reminder of war's horrors. In 1966 the elder Stevens had to stop a screening of the D-Day footage because it was too disturbing. Some years later he told his son: "Don't let that stuff in storage become a burden to you the way it has to me." Still, Stevens Jr. sifted through the stacks of letters, war memorabilia, journals and motion pictures in preparation for his newly released documentary on his father's career, *George Stevens: A Filmmaker's Journey*. Although he had known about the war footage, his curiosity struck him only when he screened the reel of the D-Day invasion on June 6, 1964. Reminded Stevens: "There were the gray-blues and sky, the red flags and the men on deck under the barrage balloons. I realized that my eyes were the first, other than those of the people who were there, to see the greatest scholarly invasion in history in color."

For Stevens Jr., unseeing his father's footage also had an unexpected personal significance. In Rotterdam, Belgium, a fellow soldier had killed Steven's father as he spent his Christmas as a prisoner. "When he opens this shining lid, candy spills out of it, along with a card from me saying, 'For Dad,'" With the release of the older Stevens' visual war diary, both father and son have delivered a profound gift to the sixth anniversary of the European victory.

With Ron Lester



Survivors in Dachau: heaps of emaciated bodies and prisoners lined with corpses



Wood (left), Lazare, Arlik: a celebrated director and the Cannes Film Festival

A run for the spotlight

By Martin Kneelman

Canadian film-makers making the annual pilgrimage to the Cannes Film Festival in France have grown accustomed to a low profile. During the 1970s several Canadian films, including *J.A. Martin, Photographer* and *Outspoke*, earned respectable notoriety, but there has been little to justify national pride in the past eight years. This week that lack of interest may end. Festival organizers have chosen two Canadian films for official screenings: *Night/May*, a musical fantasy starring Carol Leavitt and Nick Mancuso, and *Joshua: Then and Now*. But Kitchell's semi-adaptation of Nordenskiöld's best-selling novel. The two films, both productions of IAT, Entertainment, will have their world premieres only days after completion. Said Toronto producer Robert Laxton, co-owner of IAT: "This would be the high point—or the low point—of my career."

Both films are certain to draw critical attention, but only *Joshua* has been selected for official competition—Canada's sole hope for winning the coveted Palme d'Or. Expectations for the long-awaited *Joshua* are particularly high. The film is being heralded as the most high-powered production to emerge from English Canada since *The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz*. That 1976 collaboration between Kitchell and Rabl is the only English-Canadian film ever to have been a major success both critically and financially. For Toronto-born Kitchell,

Duddy launched a remarkably successful Hollywood career (*North Dallas Forty*), but *Joshua* laid him back. The film focuses on the misadventures of a Jewish writer who returns home to Montreal after several years in England. Last week André Larue, executive director of Telefilm Canada, the federal film financing agency, viewed a preliminary version of the film and declared: "It is a masterpiece. I hope it will demonstrate that we can produce a film of international stature."

Joshua may be all that Larue said it is, but its making was plagued with problems. It took Kitchell, Laxton and his four years to launch the project. When the cameras finally began rolling last August, Kitchell noted the critical acclaim of more than \$4.5 million in it. As well, Twentieth Century-Fox agreed to pay more than \$3.5 million (U.S.) for international distribution rights. Starring American Jason Woods and Montreal actress Gabrielle Lazure as *Joshua*'s aristocratic wife, the cast included Alan Arkin and Michael Sarrazin. But financial problems threatened to halt the production when costs soared past the \$5-million budget figure to \$11 million. The producers battled furiously with Motown Picture Corporation, the company that had guaranteed investors would get the film that had been processed in December. Motown Picture Corporation briefly took over the film, but its financial control was short-lived. Picture Corporation's Soloff, Lloyd of London and the CBC agreed to put up extra money.

By Said Laxton: "I knew a solution had to be found and we were right—it was better than *Duddy*."

Joshua's commercial fate will undoubtedly depend on the critical reaction this week. The film, which will also be aired in a four-hour series on the CBC in 1985, should not guarantee that fail. To break even, *Joshua* must earn \$20 million at the box office. Since announcements of Twentieth Century-Fox have been slow to publish it as one of their major releases, perhaps because the film was approved by a previous regime. A major marketing campaign could cost as much as \$5 million (U.S.), and if the Cannes response is positive *Joshua* should be guaranteed proper exposure. Said Laxton: "If the film is well received, Cannes is an invaluable launching pad for international careers."

For Kitchell, this week is especially important. *Joshua* is his first film in official competition since *Outback* in 1976. Before the black-and-white, which earned Canadian filmmaker Martin Murn and the recently fired Larry Shaw a nomination, the director will join 120 others to celebrate at the three-star restaurant Moulin de Mougins. Said Kitchell: "The burlesque in my stomach will catch me by the pants." For the beleaguered Canadian film industry, this should be a week to remember. □

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

Fiction

- 1 *It* Stephen King, (Sheldon)
- 2 *Thirteen* John Grisham, (Sheldon)
- 3 *Imagined* Charles Finkel, (2)
- 4 *Family Affairs* Scott (2)
- 5 *Black Lake* Moore (3)
- 6 *The Lonely Shores* Brian MacDonald (3)
- 7 *The Truth Man* Greene
- 8 *Chaplin* Bruce Herbert (3)
- 9 *So long, and thanks for all the fish*, Adams (3)
- 10 *Our Lady of the Snows* Catherine (3)

Nonfiction

- 1 *Joshua*, *Joshua* with Nordenskiöld (2)
- 2 *Breaking with Moscow*, Shcherbakov (2)
- 3 *A Position for Excellence*, Peters and Austin (2)
- 4 *The Canadian*, Macdonald (2)
- 5 *What They Don't Teach You at Harvard Business School*, McCann (1)
- 6 *The Russian Export*, Boudin (3)
- 7 *Catfish Hughes*, Green (2)
- 8 *Book Reviews*, Green (2)
- 9 *Dr. Abramson's Daily Life Program*, Abramson and Krup (2)
- 10 *Leading Lady*, O'Rourke (1)

1) Fiction list week

Introducing Premier Bob Rae

By Allan Fotheringham

Zener, Dr. Phil, are I ever glad to bump into you at this premier moment.

Endeavour to delineate specifically the precise parameters of your phantasmagorical encephalogram of perceptions. What, precisely, this Ontario political situation has me baffled. What's going on?

It's quite simple. The new premier of Ontario is Bob Rae.

But I thought it was Frank Miller. There is no such thing as a Frank Miller. He is merely a tartan jacket, a fragment of the imagination of a Tory party that is in shock because it took all the heavy 1940 versions of every car dealer and amusement park operator in Muskoka, stuffed them into the tartan jacket and drove them into the election. This ghost will disappear soon.

So Rae is running the province?

Right. With his 35 votes he can control the Liberal 48 to defeat the Tories' 32 majority. He controls Ontario, which is a good thing because Miller is running around in circles bumping into himself.

How is the new premier adjusting to his power?

He's confused into immobility. Rae left Ottawa, where he would have succeeded Bill Broadbent as head of the vice, to go to Queen's Park and become the first socialist premier of Ontario. He never dreamed he would do it with 35 seats.

What's the new premier like?

He's very bright. It's a little way. But Ontario calculates: Doug Fisher up'n he's a real clever—slow. Actually, he's a better glass player than he is a politician. He entertained the press by playing his own songs as a portable keyboard on his bar during the campaign. He is thinking about taking up a full-time job singing live at the Johnny Carson show.

Big, who devised the strategy for Mr. Miller's election campaign?

If you must know the truth, it was the same chap who arranged Donald Raup's trip to the Riburg cemetery.

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

There's a lot of cross-border swapping of political intelligence these days.

Did he have any more help?

Yes, Brian Mulroney helped a lot. By coming down from Ottawa to appear on TV with The Tartan Jacket that allegedly encompassed Mr. Miller, he merely reminded voters of how Miller had refused televised debate with Rae and David Peterson, the first.

Are there any clear winners out of this election?

Yes. John Tarent, near death, now may be resurrected.

But I thought Mr. Turner was in-



cluded in the federal fight?

He is, finally. But the Liberal revival in Ontario has given him a great boost. The Ufrs made substantial gains in the Newfoundland election against a whiskey-loving Brian Peckford. They've got Dave Dick Hatfield on the run in New Brunswick and even ready to take over there. They will be the government in Quebec by the fall and possibly in Ontario also.

Are you sure the voters of Quebec will accept Robert Bourassa as premier once more?

Quite sure—unless René Lévesque, who is really dancing in a strange drummer these days, resigns after the Parti Québécois loses those four by-elections on June 5. If he gets out, Pierre Marc Johnson would be a much tougher opponent for Bourassa.

So Turner is completely happy with voters?

No. He has one problem.

What's that?

He can't find a place to sleep.

Is there no solution to that Shomaway force?

Certainly. The Mulroneys could rig a kamook over the swimming pool and let him bunk there. After all, Pierre Trudeau used to walk on the pool every night.

Got serious. I almost forgot to ask you about David Peterson.

You mean the deputy premier? He's a nice guy who seems much more relaxed with people than he does in the legislature with parliament—when should anyone be relaxed with people. He has a beautiful wife, three kids, a dog and a jogging suit. They don't jog in Muskoka. They sell cars.

What would you say was the major factor in his success?

The major factor was that a couple of years ago he jacked his horn-rimmed glasses and went to contact lenses. This made him appear like every other jogger in the world who wears contacts. You see, if you jog in glasses, it's hell in the rain. You're always blind-folding yourself. Ontario voters, being practical, like a guy who quit blind-folding himself. It might have raised the economy.

So what's going to happen, really?

Premier Bob Rae will let the sleeping Frank Miller dangle for three or four months and then will pull the plug. It was Rae, you remember, who saved the role of second-minister that killed Joe Clark's government in 1979.

So then there'll be another election?

No. Look, Guy John And, who's already pulling himself in importance for the occasion, will then have the biggest chance since Lord Lynd of the 1900s Byng-King crisis to get himself in the lead once.

And?

And he will call on, as he should, Mr. Peterson to form a government, sans election.

And so Mr. Peterson will be the premier then?

No, Bob Rae will still be, since he will control things and will decide when there will be an election and will demand of Peterson what he wants.

Yes, thanks, Dr. Phil, you're certainly as fanciful as the middle-class for me.

No, guys.



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